



T H E

Literary Magazine:

For J U N E, 1758.

*The Concluding SPEECH upon the Prussian Treaty, continued
from Page 197.*

*(For the Names of the Speakers in this Academy, see the Index to this Volume of
our Magazine.)*



HO' I believe, Sir, no gentleman in the house can doubt of my ready concurrence in approbation of the treaty now before us, yet I cannot help standing up, in imitation of the honourable gentleman under the gallery, to explain the principles upon which I give that concurrence.

And here, Sir, I am free enough to own that my principles, with regard to continental Connections, are very different from those of most gentlemen who have spoken upon this occasion. I am neither ashamed nor afraid to own, that my principles are those of the revolution, which, I am sorry to say, some gentlemen seem to disclaim, in order to make their court to the professors of more fashionable politics; for, so I must deem all the anti-continental systems that have been so lately adopted.

I am well aware, Sir, of the advantages gentlemen have, when they declaim against *Great-Britain's* connections with the affairs of the continent, and how popular that side of the question is at present; and I think very properly so, if the doctrine is not pushed to an extravagant excess. But

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give me leave to say, Sir, that gentlemen are not sufficiently aware of what they say, when they declaim so violently as they do, against all connections between *Great-Britain* and the continent. Every violent declaration of that kind, in my opinion (and I will appeal to all history for the truth of what I say) is a reflection upon the best and the wisest governments that *England* ever saw. I will be bold enough to say, that *England* owes her present religion, her present liberty, her present wealth and commerce, to her cultivating proper connections with the continent; and, at times too, when neither her duty nor her interest called upon her so strongly, as they now do to improve every advantage, and to remove every difficulty, that can stand in the way of asserting, of restoring and establishing the liberties of *Europe*, against a people who, for a hundred years past, have been the common disturbers of mankind.

There is, Sir, nothing more easy, than, in accounts of great expenditures, to point out some articles that seem unnecessary; others perhaps that appear extravagant, nay, some that may seem quite inconsistent with that very interest for which the expences were in-

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incurred. Such excesses are inavoidable. But, Sir, when the great and general ends of commerce, religion and liberty are answered, I think they are not to be hazarded for more minute considerations. I believe there never was in this world a Prince who looked into her accounts and understood her interests better than Queen *Elizabeth* did, yet I will venture to say, that she had more connections with the continent, than any Prince ever had that fate upon the *English* throne. It is true her predecessors had great dominions in *France*, which gave them a natural and a necessary connection; but it generally was with *France* alone, or a few very contiguous states. But Queen *Elizabeth* filled all the corners of *Europe* with her Ambassadors or her armies. She had her private Ministers every where abroad, and there was not a single event of any importance upon the continent, during all her long reign, in which she did not capitally interest herself. This conduct, Sir, undoubtedly led her into great expences, notwithstanding all her frugality and management, and the friends of the pretender to her crown (for such, Sir, there was then as well as there is now) were no doubt extremely assiduous in endeavouring to impress the people with a notion, that all the blood and treasure that were spent abroad was lavished away in connections that were foreign to the interests of *England*.

But that great Princess, Sir, knew better. She knew, nay, she felt, the acquisitions which *England* was daily making in trade, in power, and in credit, by her well-timed connections with the continent, by putting herself at the head of the protestant cause, and by maintaining that ballance of power in *Europe*, which some gentlemen now affect to despise and ridicule.

It was, by this wise conduct, that great Queen laid the foundations of that credit and power all over *Europe*, that *England*, notwithstanding all the mismanagements of government, has enjoyed ever since. She went so far,

Sir, as even to support the *French* King. Nothing surely could have an aspect more foreign to the interests of *England* than such a step; but she acted upon that plain, that wise, that honest principle, on which we ought to act now; that an overgrown power, especially when formidable to religion and liberty, ought, where-ever it is lodged, to be reduced and humbled. There was not, Sir, a petty court in *Germany* where she had not a Minister or Emissary of some kind or other; the *Poles*, the *Russians*, nay, the *Turks* felt her influence, and whenever the protestant interest required it she was as ready to send her troops and her money abroad, as her Ambassadors or agents.

Her successor, who neither understood nor maintained the honour and interest of *England* so well as she did, was very lavish of his negotiations on the continent, but laid it down as a rule to employ no troops but ambassadors, and of those he kept a whole army in pay, and no money but what served to display his own, and their, ridiculous vanity. The very arguments, Sir, that I daily hear and read against continental connections were urged in the court speeches and papers of that time, but greatly to the grief, and sometimes to the danger, of all well-wishers to religion and liberty; for many of them could not stifle the indignation they conceived against so disgraceful a conduct, and so much the reverse of that of his glorious predecessor.

I shall not, Sir, trouble this company with any detail of the misfortunes and losses which those anti continental measures brought upon *England*. The cause of religion and liberty was now despaired of, and, by our abandoning all our protestant friends abroad, it must have been absolutely ruined, had not the Revolution critically saved both, and introduced a new set of maxims and measures.

If any gentleman, will stand up, Sir, and say that those maxims and measures did not save the religion and liber-

liberties of *Great-Britain*, if he will say they were not truly *English*, if he will say that they did not give this nation a respect and figure in the eyes of all *Europe*, that we enjoy the benefit of at this very day; I say, Sir, if any gentleman will deny all these propositions, and yet pretend to reason upon *British* principles, his reasoning must be past my comprehension. I know, that as soon as a resolution was taken at court to bring in the Pretender, and to set him on the throne of *England*, another set of maxims and measures came in fashion and were pursued. Endeavours were used, and I am afraid with too much success, to deceive the eyes of the nation, and to show the people of *England*, that the whole system of the Revolution was utterly destructive of their true interests, and a set of hackney writers were employed in spreading the very doctrines that the scribblers of this very time have adopted.

For my own part, Sir, I shall always have a pride in opposing any doctrine that is inconsistent with that revolution to which we are indebted for our religion and liberties. I am free enough to own that I am ready to support any measure that has a tendency to humble *France*. That is an end, for which, I think, *England* can never pay too dear. The honourable gentleman who spoke last, Sir, was pleased to make some observations, I think, not greatly in favour of the conduct of our ministry, with regard to the army of observation, and if I understand the honourable gentleman's meaning, he seems to think it to be a measure entirely unconnected with the interest of his *Prussian* Majesty. Sir, I should be extremely glad, if such a treaty as this had come before us last year, be the advisers or framers of it who they will, but I cannot enter into my honourable friends idea of the army of observation. If I understand any thing, it is, that whatever employs the power of an enemy, by giving it a diversion, has a direct tendency to serve that ally in whose favour the

diversion was made. Let me suppose, Sir, for instance, that no army of observation had been formed to keep the *French* at bay for some time. (for it surely had that effect) and that the enemy had had nothing to fear on that side, must not the King of *Prussia* have had most of that army to deal with, to the amount, Sir, I believe, of 30000 men, and what an odds must that have made Sir, in the affairs of the campaign?

But, Sir, though I have no authority for what I say, yet I am in my own mind very well convinced that the forming an army of observation under his Royal Highness was the measure which his *Prussian* Majesty not only approved of, but desired, as the best service that could be done the common cause, as matters were then circumstanced. As to the convention signed at *Closter-Haven*, I really believe that no gentleman who hears me thinks that it was owing either to his Royal Highness, or to the advice of any *British* Minister, therefore, Sir, as it is a matter quite distinct from any consideration that can come before this assembly, and as it was authentically declared to be such, I think any farther mention of it on this occasion is entirely needless. They who advised it must answer for it to their own Sovereign, their own country, and their own conscience.

But, Sir, I must be so unfashionable as to mention another reason why I think the forming an army of observation, and our contributing to it so largely as we did, was a right measure, tho' the interest and affairs of the King of *Prussia* had been quite out of the question. My reason is, Sir, (gentlemen will not be surprized when I mention it) because *Hanover* was in danger. I cannot, for my life, see any reason why this Kingdom should not be just as ready to assist that Electorate as any protestant dominion on the continent. I shall go out of this world, Sir, with an opinion that we ought not to be prejudged against the interest of *Hanover* merely because the *Hanoverians* and we are governed by

the same Sovereign. That, Sir, is the very reason why we ought to give them the preference to all protestants, and, Sir, had the meanest Prince in *Germany*, in alliance with Queen *Elizabeth*, or with any of our former Sovereigns, when directed by good counsels, been insulted by any superior power, *England* would have flown to its assistance with more men or more money than all we furnished towards the army of observation. This, Sir, I acknowledge, to be my way of thinking, nor shall I ever alter it as long as his Majesty and his royal House shall so scrupulously, as they have ever done, adhere to the *Pacta Conventa* of this constitution, and taking the sense of parliament upon every measure that has the least relation towards connecting the interest of *Hanover* and *England*. The most violent declaimers, the most virulent writers have never been able to produce the least shadow of an instance in which the Act of Settlement has been infringed since the accession of the present royal family to the crown, and therefore, Sir, I must look upon all those jealousies of *Hanover*, that have been so industriously spread about in this country, to be groundless and affected.

Were it possible, Sir, that this could admit of any additional proof I might appeal to his Majesty's own conduct in that very quarrel, which has brought so much distress upon his electoral dominions. Did he not expose them to ruin rather than listen to any peace that could infer the least prejudice to *England*? Did he not reject all offers that could damp the spirit of the common cause; and have not his enemies themselves avowed, both by their conduct and their writings, that they attacked *Hanover* merely on account of their quarrel with *England*? Could duty, could justice, could gratitude, could common honesty, suffer us then to remain unconcerned spectators of the distress of a state suffering for our sake? Therefore, Sir, I repeat it, that I should be for any measure, though it did not come before us in so desirable a

shape as the treaty now under our deliberation does, that could make the powers on the continent feel the weight of our resentment, and manifest the spirit with which we are determined to support the Elector of *Hanover* for the generous part he has acted as King of *Great-Britain*. Had his Majesty, Sir, been the most petty Prince in *Germany*, and had he exerted himself with that resolution, that spirit, and that firmness he had manifested in every measure that concerns *England*, this assembly, the peers and the people of *England*, would wrong their own dignity, their own honour, their own importance, if they did not support him to the utmost. Let us, Sir, make the case our own; by supposing that we have drawn upon ourselves the resentment of all the neighbouring powers who have invaded and destroyed our country: by being faithful to the interests of another people, (supposing it to be *Hanover*.) I say, Sir, what opinion must we entertain of that people, for whose sake we are thus ruined, if they refused to support us, even, Sir, to their last shilling?

It was, Sir, by the generous maxim of supporting her most inconsiderable allies, that *Rome* rose to that pitch of power and credit she obtained, and we may talk, Sir, to eternity against continental connections, but the moment we prove either ungrateful or false to our allies, that moment we must sink in interest as well as esteem with all the world.

Gentlemen speak, Sir, of the independency of *Great-Britain* upon all the rest of mankind; but that is only a mode of talking. No trading country upon earth is independent upon all the rest of the globe. Commerce, Sir, forms connections that situation denies; and I should be glad to hear any gentleman explain the manner in which it is possible for *England* to carry on that commerce that gives her, riches, power and plenty, and yet abandon her connections with the rest of the world.

Therefore I differ, Sir, in facts and fundamentals with my honourable friend

friend who spoke last. I think *England* can be no longer *England* than while she cultivates, cherishes, nay courts, connections with the continent; I am warranted in thinking so by all the experience of past and present times. About the beginning of this century a most expensive war was carried on by *England*, and her allies reaped more benefit by it than ever she proposed to herself. That war brought her near sixty millions into debt, but, Sir, I cannot think with my honourable friend, that that debt was either uselessly or extravagantly incurred; though I admit that our allies had the chief, or rather the immediate, benefit, from it. It gave us rank, Sir; it gave us credit, it gave us importance all over the world, and the disadvantages we now labour under from our debt, are more than compensated, by the many advantages it has brought us. *The more cost, the more honour* is a maxim that, when applied to a whole people, is not perhaps so very absurd as my honourable friend imagines. Honour, Sir, is credit, and the very best founded credit; and when a people has credit they have every thing; for no people can have credit but from the opinion which the rest of the world entertains of not only their wealth and power, but of their veracity, their justice, and, above all, of their fidelity to their engagements.

I shall not, Sir, enter into any dispute with gentlemen whether we are at present, as a people, in possession of those virtues; but I am free to say, that there was a time when in the opinion of the rest of mankind, we did possess them; and that, Sir, was at the time when continental connections were in the highest vogue, and when the very reverse of the political system that some gentlemen have lately adopted, took place. This, Sir, is a truth that no gentleman can dispute, and every day's experience confirms it.

I ask pardon, Sir, for having taken up so much of your time in a question on which there seems to be no

debate, but gentlemen, by their new modelled system, rendered it in a manner necessary for me to give my testimony that I am determined never to depart from the principles of the revolution, because I look upon them to be the principles of liberty: the principles upon which the rights, the power and riches, of this nation are founded. I am, Sir, as ready as any gentleman in this house to acknowledge the wisdom and the rectitude of the measure now under our deliberation; but I think gentlemen have gone out of their way in making their court to the conductors of it; nay, I think our saving expences ought to be the very last, and may be the very worst, of our considerations. Well timed expences, Sir, may be decisive of the quarrel in our favour, and I am so far from starving the cause, that I could with pleasure see an army of 40,000 *British* troops upon the continent of *Europe*. Such a step would revive the glory of this nation, that gentlemen have taken so much pains to describe as being in a languishing condition; and, Sir, though it is with great pleasure I give my voice for this treaty, I should with double pleasure give it for any measure that would carry our resentment to the city gates of *Paris* itself.

To the AUTHOR, &c.

S I R,

THE ingenious letters you lately published from an *English* gentleman at *Edinburgh* to his correspondent at *London*, contained in it several hints that induced me to enquire pretty minutely into the history of the Union between the two crowns of *England* and *Scotland*, where I found the gentleman's observation to be extremely just. (See p. 97, 98, &c.) But amongst other particulars that occurred to me in my research, I met with a curiosity which I don't recollect having ever seen published in *England*, and which must be inestimable to every lover of antiquity. It is entitled, "Instrument upon the Lodgement of the "Regalia within the Crown Room of the "Castle

“ Castle of Edinburgh, the 26th of March,
“ 1707.”

This Instrument contains a very accurate account of the said Regalia, and was formerly entered by order of the Earl Marshal of Scotland, father to the present Field-Marshal-General Keith, hereditary Keeper of said the regalia, when in consequence of the articles of the union he was obliged to deposite the same in the castle of Edinburgh.

Description of the Regalia of Scotland, from one of the original Instruments deposited by the Earl Marshal of Scotland, with the Royal College of Physicians at Edinburgh, at the time of their surrender in the Castle of Edinburgh, May 10th, 1707.

THE imperial crown of Scotland is of pure gold, enriched with many precious stones, diamonds, pearls and curious enamellings. Its parts and specifick forms are there, *Primo*, it is composed of a large circle or fillet, which goes round the head adorned with twenty two large precious stones, *viz.* topazes or amethysts, garnets, emeralds, rubies, hyacinths in collets of gold of various forms and with curious enamellings; and betwixt each of those collets and stones were great oriental pearls, but one of them is now wanting. *2do*. Above the great circle there is another small one, formed with twenty points, adorned with the like number of diamonds and saphyrs alternatively, and the points are topped with as many great pearls: after which form are the coronets of our Lords Barons. *3o*. The upper circle is relevate or heightened with ten crosses florée each, being in the center adorned with a great diamond betwixt four great pearls placed in cross saltire one and one, but some of the pearls are wanting, and the number extant upon the upper part, besides what are in the under circle and in the cross Patée are 51, and these crosses florée, are interchanged with other ten high fleurs de lis, all alternative with the aforesaid great pearls below, which top the points of the second small circle.

N. B. This is said to be the ancient form of the crown of Scotland, since the league made betwixt Achais King of Scots, and Charles the Great of France. The specific form of our crown differing from other imperial crowns, in that it has heightened or raised with crosses florée alternatively with fleur de lis. Our crown of Scotland since K. James VI. went to England, has

been ignorantly represented by herald painters, engravers and other tradesmen after the form of the crown of England with crosses patée; whereas there is not one but that which tops the mond, but all crosses florée, such as we see upon our old coins, and these which top our old churches. These crowns were not anciently arch'd or close. Charles VIII. of France is said to be the first in France who took a close crown, as appears by his medals coin'd in the year 1495, being designed *Imperator Orientis*. Edward V. of England in the year 1483, carried a close crown as is observed by Selden, and our crown is arch'd thus. *4to*. From the upper circle proceed four arches adorned with enamel'd figures which meet and close at the top, surmounted with a mond of gold, or celestial globe, enameled with blue semée or poudred with stars crossed or enamelled, with a large cross patée, adorned in the extremities with great pearls; (such a cross tops the church of Holy Rood House) and cantoned with four others in the angles, in the center of the cross patée there is a square amethyst, which points the fore part of the crown, and behind or on the other side, is a great pearl, and below it at the foot of the paler part of the cross are these Characters J R 5. by which it would appear, that K. James V. was the first that closed this crown with arches, and topp'd it with a mond and cross patée. Yet 'tis evident that the money and medals coined in the reign of K. James the 3d and 4th, have a close crown, and 'tis no less clear that the arches of the crown were not put there from the beginning or at the making of the crown, because in the first place they are tacked by tacks of gold to the ancient crown; in the 2d place the workmanship of the arch is not so good, and there is a small distinction in the fineness betwixt the first and last, the latter being superfine gold, and the other not so exactly to that standard whereof tryal has been made. *5to*. The tiar or bonnet of the crown was of purple velvet, but in the year 1686 it got a cap of crimson velvet adorned, as before, with four plates of gold richly wrought and enamelled, and on each of them a great pearl half an inch in diameter, which appear between the four arches, and the bonnet is turned up with ermine. Upon the lower circle of the crown immediately above the ermine there are eight small holes disposed two and two together, in the four quarters of the crown, in the middle space betwixt the arches which

which were for lacing or tying thereto diamonds or precious stones. The crown is nine inches broad in diameter, being twenty-seven inches about, and in height from the under circle to the top of the cross pateé six inches and an half. It always stands on a square cushion of crimson velvet adorned with fringes, and four tassels of gold hanging down at each corner.

The SCEPTRE. The stem or stalk of the sceptre being silver double gilt, is two foot long, of a hexagon form, with three buttons or knobs answering thereto. Betwixt the first button and the second is the handle of an hexagon form, furling in the middle and plain: betwixt the second button and the third there are three sides engraven, upon that under the *Virgin Mary* (one of the statues upon the top of the stalk) is the letter J, upon the second side under St. *James* the letter R; and on the third under St. *Andrew* the figure 5. The side betwixt J and R is engraven with 14 fleurs de lis, and on the side betwixt the figure 5 and the letter J are ten thistles continued from one stem from the third button to the capital, the three sides under the statues are plain; and on the other three are antick engravings, viz. a sacramental *Medusa's* head, and *Rullions* foliages. Upon the top of the stalk is a capital of leaves embossed, upon the abacus whereof arises round the prolonged stem, surrounded with three statues, first that of the blessed *Virgin* crown'd with an open crown holding our Saviour in her right arm, and in her left a mond ensign'd with a cross. Next to her, on her right hand, stands the statue of St. *Andrew* in an apostolical garment and on his head a bonnet like a *Scots* bonnet, holding in his right hand a cross or saltire, (a part whereof is broken off) and in his left elevate a book open; on the blessed *Virgin's* left hand, stands another statue seeming to represent St. *James* with the like apostolical garment, and a hanging neck superadded thereto; and upon his head a little hat like the *Roman* Pileum. In his right hand, half elevate a book open, and in his left a pastoral staff, (the head is broke off) and above each statue being two inches and an half, excepting that of the *Virgin* which is a little less, the finishing of a gothic niche. Between each statue, arises a rullion in form of a dolphin very distinct, in length four inches foliage along the body, their heads upwards and effronted inwards, and the turning of their tails ending in a rose or cinquefoil outwards. Above

these rullions and statues stands another hexagon button or knot with oak leaves under every corner, and above it a chrytal globe two inches and a quarter diameter, within three bars jointed above, where it is surmounted with six rullions, and here again an oval globe top'd with an oriental pearl an half inch in diameter. The whole sceptre in length is 34 inches.

The SWORD is in length five foot, the handle and pommel are of silver double gilt, in length 15 inches, the pommel is round and somewhat flat on the two sides, in the middle of each there is a garland in embossed work, and in the center there have been two enameled plates (which are broke off.) The traverse or cross of the sword being of silver double gilt is in length 17 inches and an half, its form is like two dolphins, the heads joining, and their tails ending in acorns. The sheath is hanging down towards the point of the sword, formed like an escalop flourished, or rather like a green oak leaf. On the blade of the sword are indented these letters in gold *Julius*, II. P. The scabbard is of crimson velvet and wrought in philagreen work into branches of the oak leaves and acorns on the scabbard, are placed four round plates of silver double gilt, two of them near the crampet are enamelled blue, and thereon in golden characters *Julius* II. Pon. Max. N. At the mouth of the scabbard opposite to the neck, is a large square plate of silver enameled purple, in a cartouche azure, an oak tree eradicated and fructuated or, and above that cartouche the papal ensign, viz. two keys in saltire ad-jée, their bows formed like roses or cinquefoils tied with trappings and tassels hanging down. At each side of the cartouche, above the keys, is the papal tiara environed with three crowns, with two labels turn'd up and adorn'd with crosses. Pope *Julius* II. who gave the sword to K. *James* IV. had for his armorial figures an oak tree fructuated (which is the reason of the sword's being adorn'd with such figures) a hill and star which two last figures I find not upon any part of the sword; if they have been on the two enamelled plates which are lost from the pommel I know not; but 'tis certain this pope had such figures, as appears by these verses made by *Voltaire* a famous *Italian* poet, as the same are mentioned by *Hermanus Hermes* a *German* writer, who gives us these lines found in a monastery,

*Quercus, mons, stellâ, formant tua stemmata princeps,
Hisq; tribus, trinum, stat diadema tuum,
Tuta Petri mediis navis non flectitur undis,
Mons tegit a Ventis stellâq; monstrat iter.*

And thereafter, upon the delivery of the above regalia to the Lord Treasurer depute, and upon lodging thereof, with the foresaid description of the same, in an orderly manner, in a chest within the said crown room, *Wm. Wilson* as Procurator for, and in name and behalf of *Wm. Earl Marischal*, and in terms of the said Procuratory protested, that the delivering up of the regalia aforesaid, shall not violate or be prejudicial to the said Earl Marischal, his hereditary right or keeping thereof both in time of parliament and intervals, either in the said Earl's castle of *Dunnotter*, as hitherto his ancestors have done, or any where else within the Kingdom of *Scotland*, that his lordship and his successors shall think secure and convenient. As also, in the terms of the Act, ratifying the Union betwixt the Kingdoms of *Scotland* and *England*, whereby it is stipulated and agreed by both parliaments, that the crown, sceptre and sword of state shall be continued to be kept, as they are at present within the Kingdom of *Scotland*, and that they shall so remain in all time coming, notwithstanding the Union.

PROTESTED, That they shall remain within the said crown room in the castle of *Edinburgh*, and in case the government shall find the transportation thereof from *Edinburgh* castle to any other secure place within this Kingdom at any time hereafter necessary,

PROTESTED ALSO, That the same may not be done until intimation be made to the said Earl Marischal and his successors, to the effect, that his Lordship, or they, may attend and see them safely transported, and securely lodged, and made due and lawful intimations of the premises to *Col. James Stewart*, Deputy-Governor of the said castle then present, that he may not pretend ignorance.

AS ALSO as Procurator aforesaid, and likewise for himself as continued Keeper of the said regalia by deputation from the said E. Marischal and the deceased *Geo. E. Marischal* his father since the 3d day of *August*, 1681, in the reigns of *K. Charles* the 2d, *K. James* the 7th, *K. William* and *Q. Mary*, and of her present Ma—ty *Q. Ann*, declared that the same are now delivered to the said *David Earl of Glasgow*,

Lord Deputy-Treasurer, for himself and in name foresaid, in the same state, case and condition he then received the same, and offered to give his oath, that neither the said *Wm. Wilson*, nor any to his knowledge, has ever directly or indirectly, embezzled or taken away from the said regalia any of the jewels, pearls or others appertaining thereto.

POLITICAL ANECDOTES, *Apothegm and Reflections.*

There is in the *English* constitution a principle of opposition that, tho' generally latent, occasionally discovers itself. Our first race of kings after the conquest endeavour'd in vain to extinguish it, but they were at last oblig'd formally to establish it in the great charter of liberties granted by king *John*. That charter was suppressed by the arts of lawyers, courtiers, and churchmen, and a castrated one now actually stands in our law books without the clause of resistance, by which twenty four peers were appointed the guardians of public liberty, with a power of distressing the king all manner of ways, only without doing violence to his own person, or those of his wife and children (*Salva Persona Nostra, Coniuge, atque Liberis Nostris* are the words of the charter.)

Matthew Paris gave a transcript of this charter, and tells us, that it was solemnly confirm'd by *Henry* the III, but, if it was, the engrossers of it (who in those days were generally, if not always churchmen) have done very unfairly in omitting it. Providence, however, has been so watchful over the liberties of *England* that two originals of the charter granted by king *John* are actually extant in the *British Museum* with the above clause of resistance.

After this discovery, it would be an affront upon common sense to doubt that the principle of resistance is positively interwoven with those of our constitution. It is however extremely surprizing that, tho' the people of *England* have often exerted themselves in resisting tyrants, they have by various arts been kept so much in the dark that they never have appeal'd to king *John's* charter in their own vindication. Even the great and learned men, who oppos'd the encroachments made by *Charles* the first upon the constitution, have never once, in all their numerous writings, quoted it, tho' they often have recourse to that of *Henry* the III.

Our ancestors, indeed, at the time of the revolution acted in such a manner as if the charter of king *John* had been spread before them, and had king *James* possess'd spirit enough to have remain'd at *White-hall*, the prince of *Orange* would have found it very difficult, had he been so minded, to have brought the parliament into any measure that look'd like a personal force upon the king.

It is a common, tho' absurd, opinion, that the parliament, at the time of the revolution, chang'd the object of allegiance. When they fill'd up the Throne, no such object existed, and it was upon a declaration of that very principle that they did fill it up: but the mode of succession in the family of *Hanover* is the very same it was in the family of *Stuart*. The crown of *England* is establish'd in the same manner as before the revolution, and nothing but an extraordinary emergency, such as the case that effected the revolution was, can break into the principle of hereditary succession.

It is amazing to consider how strongly this principle was rivetted in the minds of the people of *England*. Notwithstanding all the provoking steps that *James* the II^d took to alienate their affections, many very great men never could get rid of it even in favour of his family, and after the same mode of succession was settled in the family of *Hanover*. But interest supplanted principle with many of them.

We must not, however, confound political with private considerations. The great duke of *Marlborough* and his friend, the earl of *Godolphin*, who were consider'd, and justly too, as the heads of the revolution party, had certainly much warmer affections for the *Stuart* family than any other profess'd friend they had in *England*. But those affections were merely personal, and never affected the one in his character of a general or the other in that of a statesman. Both of them lay under the strongest obligations to the *Stuart* family, and both of them earnestly courted every opportunity of serving them in their distress, provided they could do it without breaking into the duty they ow'd to the establish'd constitution of their country.

It may be difficult, nay impossible, to reconcile the actual exercise of such kindness to the rigor which the *English* laws require in cases of proscib'd persons. But, *summum jus, summa injuria*. All the real whigs of those times, I mean those who were sincerely attach'd to the principles of

the revolution without lying under the smallest obligation to the *Stuart* family, knew the attachment, or rather weakness, of the two great men I have mention'd, and king *William* even went so far as to clap up the duke, when earl of *Marlborough*, into the tower of *London*. But his majesty soon repented of what he had done, and no nation ever after was better serv'd than he serv'd *England*, both as general and statesman.

When a Whig and a Tory mean equally well to their country, there is no more difference between them than there is between two men who sett off, the same pace, and at the same time, from *Charing-Cross* to *St. Paul's*, but walk on different sides of the street.

Names are necessary to distinguish interests, and interest wears the mask of principle. But 'tis merely accidental.

There was not a man in *England* who was a better Whig at heart than *Harley*, afterwards Earl of *Oxford*, and it was owing to his single vote that the protestant succession has been established with so much tranquillity in *England*; yet accident threw his lot so, that he put himself at the head of the Tories; because he found it for his interest.

A more compleat atheist, both in practice and speculation never existed, than the late Lord *Bolingbroke* was, yet accident made it his interest to act, speak and write for the church. Accident, afterwards, led him into the service of the Pretender whom he despised, hated and betrayed. For about the years 1716 or 17, a large remittance having been made from *Spain* in order to buy arms for an invasion, that was to have been headed by the late Duke of *Ormond*, great part of the money coming to *Bolingbroke's* hands, he disappeared all of a sudden, but the duke, at last, found him up two pair of stairs in bed between two whores; and the money all gone. This fact was attested under the Duke's hand in a narrative of the whole affair, which he presented to the Pretender by way of charge against his lordship.

An Account of the Explanatory Defence of the Estimate of the Manners and Principles of the Times, &c. By the Author of the Estimate. 8vo. Davis.

THE Author of the Letters in question, has address'd them to a noble Lord, whom he supposes to have suggested the

the Objections that have been raised to them. We shall not anticipate the judgement of such of our readers as are acquainted with the strength and variety of the arguments against the first and second Volumes of the *Estimate*, by any enquiry, whether the objections which the Author lays down and undertakes to answer, are the real objections that have been urged against his Work. The Reader may judge for himself, after we have fairly laid them before him.

The Pamphlet consists of *thirteen letters*. The *first* contains meer matter of form. In the *second* we have an account of the author's motives for abridging his original plan into the two Volumes already published. 'The Writer, says he, being convinced both from books and observation, that the happiness and duration of states depends much less on mere law and external institution, and much more on the internal force of manners and principles than hath been commonly imagined; and being of opinion, that the fundamental and leading causes of the happiness and duration of states had not as yet been enquired into or pointed out, with that particularity of proof, circumstance and illustration, which so important a subject might demand; had for some time bent his thoughts on a design of considerable extent, which might be called "A History and Analysis of manners and principles in their several periods." His general plan begins with the examination of *savage life*, and proceeds through the several intermediate periods of *rude, simple, civilized, polished, effeminate, corrupt, profligate*, to that of final *declension and ruin*.

'In the course of this plan (too extensive, indeed, for the mediocrity of the writer's talents) a diversity of circumstances, almost infinite, have presented themselves. The rise, changes, and progress of commerce, arts, science, religion, laws; their mutual influence, and effects on each other, and on manners and principles; the characters, virtues and vices of rank, office, and profession, in each of the periods thus delineated; the natural means by which these periods generate each other; the advantages and disadvantages, strengths and weaknesses, which mark and distinguish these several periods; the most practicable means of *bringing forward the savage and rude periods towards polished life*, and of *bringing back the effeminate and corrupt periods to the*

the same salutary medium; above all, the regulation and strong establishment of manners and principles to this important end;—these, with other subordinate articles of research, proved and illustrated by facts drawn from history, form the substance of the writer's general design.

'On this design he was intent, when the war broke out between *Britain and France*; which being very unsuccessful in its beginnings, on the part of *Britain*; he thought he could not, in his private station, do a better service to his country, than in pointing out what to him appeared the fundamental and *latent causes* of this ill success. To this end he singled out so much of his main design, as immediately related to the present state of his own times and country; endeavouring to convince his fellow citizens, that "the source of our public miscarriages did not lie merely in the particular and incidental misconduct of individuals; but in great part in the prevailing character of *that period in which we live*; that is, in the *manners and principles of the times*."

'Hence alone, the estimate had its accidental birth: Let it be chiefly remembered then, that the main subject of this estimate is solely "the effects of present manners and principles on the duration of the state." This the writer insisted on so strongly, and repeated so often, that he thought his readers would certainly carry it along with them: yet he finds, he was mistaken.

'The leading truths, therefore, which in the course of his work he has attempted to prove, are these; that exorbitant trade hath produced exorbitant wealth; that this hath naturally produced a high degree of luxury, and a general attention to pleasurable enjoyment *among the higher ranks*, among whom the effects of luxury must of course *first* appear. That these natural effects of wealth have been naturally attended with public consequences which tend to the weakening or dissolution of the state, by turning that general attention upon *pleasurable enjoyment*, which in simpler times was bent on views of *duty*. That hence a general defect of capacity, fortitude, and principle, did naturally rise; such as in its end must be fatal, if unchecked in its progress: and that all the leading ranks were of course infected with these natural consequences, in some degree or other, from their very situation.

‘That another evil hath conspired with this; and that as this arose from the abuse of wealth, so the other was inflamed by this, and arose from the abuse of liberty. That our constitution, excellent in its nature, was liable to an abuse, which arose even from its excellence. That the principle of *parliamentary influence* which was thought or found necessary at the revolution in eighty-eight, as a new principle of government, had conspired with the luxury and ruling manners of the times, to weaken the national powers, by raising many men to places of the most important trust, who were in some respect or other unequal to the task: And hence the accumulated danger to the stability of the commonwealth.

‘This is the main outline of the Author’s design, striped of that particularity and variety of colouring, which it was necessary to give it, ere it could be made a just and striking picture of the times. All that circumstantial delineation of the ruling character of each rank, condition, order, or profession of men, being indeed no more than what the writer intended as a proof in detail, of these general principles.

‘The reception which the work hath met with in the world, is a proof sufficient, how thoroughly the main body of the nation is convinced of the general truth and utility of the plan. As to the execution of it: whoever considers the nature of the work; and that in the course of particular proof, it was necessary to speak with uncommon freedom concerning the real state of all ranks and orders of men, will easily see that numbers must be displeased at a freedom which was perhaps new, but which the very genius of the work rendered necessary.

‘What foundation this particular displeasure of individuals may have had in reason, and what in passion and self-partiality, I will now calmly consider; in weighing those objections which your lordship hath laid before me.’

We have been the more full in the above quotation, as it contains a summary of the doctrines inculcated in the *Estimate*. We cannot, however, dismiss it without acknowledging our own ignorance of the Author’s meaning, when he says, That “the principle of *parliamentary influence* was thought or found necessary at the time of the Revolution, as a new principle of government.” Had our Au-

thor given himself the trouble of a very slight review of *Charles* the second’s reign, he would have found parliamentary influence was so far from being a new principle of government, that Sir *Stephen Fox* was ordered to lay before the house of commons, a list of all the members who had pensions, &c. from the crown, and that the house came to very severe resolutions on that account, but without availing themselves. As this is a notorious fact, and to be found on the Journals of parliament, we cannot see why our Author has joined the trite, hackney’d, charge against the revolution, invented by the factious, repeated by the mercenary, and adopted by *Bolingbroke* for the very worst of purposes.

The *third Letter* contains an answer to a charge, which we shall transcribe, but, which we will venture to say, never was urged by any enemy to our Author’s performance, and therefore the answer cannot fail of being very satisfactory. It is “That many good and well meaning people have taken offence, as being involved in the blameable manners of the times, and therefore charged with guilt, as the enemies of their country, while they are not conscious of acting *intentionally amiss*.”

Letter fourth, is a kind of triumphal prosecution of the last Letter, and continues the Author’s general defence, upon the principles laid down in the *Estimate*.

Letter fifth, is a very curious one. ‘You tell me next, my Lord, that some people have found the appearance of an inconsistency, “While he delineates the times as *selfish*, and yet admits them to be *friendly, charitable, and humane*.”

‘This objection ariseth (like most of the rest) from a misapprehension of his plan: his design, was to consider the general characters of his contemporaries, as they stand related to the *public*. Now, in this light he cannot but regard the general character of the times as *selfish*. We have not that real and generous concern for the national welfare, which we discover in behalf of our *friends*, or *individuals* in *distress*. Doth not the following circumstance demonstrate the truth of this character? That while large and generous subscriptions are carried on for the relief of all manner of private distress, most men grudge what they are called upon to contribute toward the public exigencies. They pay, when they are compelled to pay, with murmurs and reluctance. I mean this of

'the superior ranks: the poor farmer,
 'labourer, and mechanic pays, without
 'his repining, the taxes on his candles,
 'his salt, and his shoes, tho' they are
 'articles necessary to his subsistence. But
 'did the higher ranks shew their *public*
 'zeal, when the wisdom of the legisla-
 'ture chose that article of luxury, a *coach*
 'or *chariot*, as proper to support a moder-
 'ate tax? Did each man *press forward*
 'to take his trifling share of the general
 'burden, and to contribute a mite from
 'his abundance? When the pomp of the
 'loaded side-board became another object
 'of a moderate tax, did the owners re-
 'joice in this opportunity of contributing
 'to the wants of the public? Yet this
 'was not only called by those who pro-
 'jected it, a *tax upon honour*, but in re-
 'ality it was so; since, in the very na-
 'ture of it, it could not be made *com-*
 '*pulsory*. Those who knew the manners
 'of the age foresaw and foretold the
 'consequences of it; and, in fact, the
 '*public honour* of some among the great
 'was found, on this occasion, so equal
 'to their public spirit, that the tax has
 'produced a mere trifle. Yet, it seems,
 'the sense of shame could produce, what
 'public honour and public spirit failed
 'to produce; for I am told, that the re-
 'venue arising from one of these taxes
 'received a sudden and most astonishing
 'increase, from an order of the house of
 'C. that the names of those who had
 'paid it should be laid before them.
 'Those who would neither obey the law,
 'nor support the public, were afraid of
 'being exposed to the shame of having
 'discovered that they failed in either:
 'they were content to do what they were
 'ashamed to have it said they had done.
 'It is in truth, owing, in great part to
 'the same turn of thought, that so much
 'offence hath been taken, amongst the
 'higher ranks, at the truths delivered in
 'the *estimate*. They see, the representa-
 'tions there made are unfavorable to the
 'conduct, perhaps of themselves, but at
 'least, of many of their friends, whose
 'private qualities they esteem and love:
 'how their *public* conduct affects the in-
 'terests of their country, they seldom en-
 'large their views so far as to consider:
 'and hence, a writer, who separates their
 '*public conduct* from their *private*, and
 'considers the actions of men, only as
 'they regard his country, cannot pos-
 'sibly fail of incurring their displeasure.
 'The reason, my Lord, was assigned in

'the second volume: "Enlarged views
 "of benevolence are quite beyond the
 "reach of such a people."

Letter 6. Contains an answer to some
 personal objections urg'd by the author's
 noble patron, and indeed the objections,
 as our author states them, are of such
 a nature, as affords him very just and
 very great cause of triumph. The 7th
Letter is still more upon the exulting
 strain, for the charge he supposes to be
 brought against him is, "that as the
 "book has been translated into foreign
 "tongues, and made its way on the
 "continent, it hath given advantage and
 "encouragement to our enemies, by paint-
 "ing this nation as being sunk in effe-
 "minacy."

Letter 8. Is a general answer to the
 question, "that if the substance of the
 "work was true, whence could such cla-
 "mours arise against it, even among any
 "rank or party of men?" This question
 he answers by supposing, there are in all
 ranks and parties *bad men*, and that
 they cannot bear with the boldness and
 freedom of his work.

Letter 9. Is devoted to clearing him-
 self from the charge of giving any just
 cause of offence to the heads of colleges;
 whom he accused of inattention to the
 original purpose of college government.
 Here we shall transcribe our passage, be-
 cause it is the only passage in all the
 pamphlet, in which our author has made
 good the promise he set out with, "of
 "retracting where he is wrong," and of
 admitting he is not infallible.

'As to the general causes of this *inatten-*
 '*tion*, which in the writer's opinion, implies
 'no positive demerit, he supposes it to
 'arise from imperfections common to men
 'of worth and probity; as explained in
 'the beginning of this defence. With
 'regard to certain particular attentions
 'hinted at, more especially to cards and
 'entertainments; if, formerly, some grow-
 'ing attentions of this kind fell under
 'his observation in one of the universities,
 'such as the worthiest men might inad-
 'vertently fall into, he is informed that
 'they are now ceased. His remark, there-
 'fore, not being applicable to the pre-
 'sent time, becomes a mistake in point of
 'fact; and as such he freely devotes and
 'offers it up, a voluntary sacrifice to
 'truth and justice: leaving it to those
 'who are *infallible*, to upbraid him with
 'the acknowledgment of an *error*.'

Letter

Letter 10. Clears an author from a very foolish charge which we never heard urg'd against him, of treating the memory of a late minister with too offensive a freedom.

Letter 11. Answers a charge which our author supposes to be brought against him, for stepping out of his own profession by writing the Estimate. If that charge can have any weight, it must likewise affect the greatest and best authors, both antient and modern.

Letter 12 and 13. Contain only some general strictures, all relating to the innocency as well as importance, of the Estimate, which our author seems to think gave the alarm, that roused this nation from the state of degeneracy and despondency under which it lately labour'd. We shall finish the whole in the words of his own conclusion.

“So sudden and so great is the change in the appearance of our public affairs, in consequence of this sudden and courageous check given to the ruling manners and principles of the times, that the writer hath been seriously asked, “Whether the rising courage of the nation, our formidable armaments, and the gallant spirit of several young men of fashion and fortune, are not so many confutations of the principles advanced in the *Estimate*?” Seriously, my Lord, the writer of the *Estimate* is right glad to be so confuted. Had these appearances risen before the publication of this work; he might justly been accused of partiality and misrepresentation. But as it is confessed that these appearances are but now rising, he will only desire his objectors to look back to the *Estimate* itself, and consider whether they are not rising on the very principles they urged, delineated and foretold. The writer did indeed believe, he foresaw, nay, he foretold, that “necessity alone could bring back effeminate and unprincipled minds from their attachments to gain and pleasure.” Nay, he foretold the very means: “The voice of an uncorrupt people and a great minister.” Cast your eye back, my lord, to no very distant day, and be you the judge, what was the distress, and what the necessity of time: had not a general dissolution of manner and of principle disordered, nay, almost unhinged the state? This it was, that united the voice, the legal representations, of an uncorrupted people: That united voice, steady, not factious,—

loyal, yet courageous—was heard and approved by a gracious sovereign: The expected Minister was found; and a coercive power hath thus appeared from the throne, sufficient to controul the blindness and folly of the dissolute and thoughtless, among the higher ranks, and to lead them to salutary measures and their own safety. Mark the effects of this uniting power; private good gives way to public: The several ranks assume a spirit and favour unknown before: Fear of shame and thirst of honour, begins to spread through fleets and armies, and our growing youth already seem to catch the kindling fire. In a word, the national strength is awakened, and calls forth to action. The genius of Britain seems rising as from the grave: He shakes himself from the dust, assumes his ancient port, and majesty of empire, and goes forth in his might to overwhelm our enemies.

“I cannot conclude, my Lord, without seriously recommending to your particular notice and regard, two observations (which contain, indeed, the substance and end of the *Estimate* itself) arising from the present state of our public affairs. The first is, that by proper exertions and well directed applications, the ruling evils of an effeminate period may be controuled: The second is, that under our present constitutions, the national affairs may be carried on with honour to the crown, and success to the kingdom—(a truth which, not long ago, many serious men did not believe) on a higher principle than that of corrupt influence.—

“However, let us not be intoxicated with the appearance of success: The tree may blossom and yet be blasted. The ruling defects and evils of the present times are for the controuled indeed, but not extirpated. The remedy, tho’ it begins to take effect, is yet no more than temporary: The distemper lurks, though the symptoms begin to vanish. Let those who wish well to their country, then, be watchful and prepared against a relapse. ’Tis something, to have checked the disease at a crisis; the perfect cure will require the attention and labour of an age.

254 *A Plan to remove the Nuisance of common Prostitutes.*

A Proposal to render effectual a Plan, to remove the Nuisance of Common Prostitutes from the Streets of this Metropolis; to prevent the Innocent from being seduced; to provide a decent and comfortable Maintenance for those whom Necessity or Vice hath already forced into that infamous Course of Life; and to maintain and educate those Children of the Poor, who are either Orphans, or are deserted by wicked Parents. By Saunders Welch, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace.

MR. Welch has modestly pointed out some defects in the plan published by Mr. Fielding relating to prostitutes, and observes that therein, bawdy-houses are left untouched: They may continue their mischief to society, with their usual impunity? nor is any provision made to remove the nuisance of common prostitutes from our streets, except such of them as shall voluntarily offer themselves to the intended hospital: 'What those will be, is easy to foresee: no doubt, many will offer, when their bodies are corrupted by diseases, and want and misery have surrounded them, and rendered them dreadful objects to warn others from treading in the same wicked paths. But after they are received into the hospital, are cured of their disease, clothed, and their health and spirits retrieved by comfortable nourishment, is it not in their option to continue, or to demand their discharge? and, without the interposition of the legislature, a subject cannot be imprisoned in this, any more than in any other hospital: they may therefore return to their former lewd practices, and render the charity little other than a Lock-hospital for curing venereal distempers.'

In order to render the law less difficult in the execution, and more effectual for the suppression of common bawdy-houses, and thereby to prevent the innocent from being seduced; to remove the nuisance of common prostitutes from the streets; to provide a comfortable maintenance for those who shall be desirous to quit that infamous course of life; and to reclaim those who shall be apprehended in common bawdy houses, or in the public streets, Mr. Welch humbly offers the outlines of an act of parliament, to those of greater abilities, to be by them altered and amended, as they shall think proper.

Among which, he proposes that it be enacted, 'That the keepers of common

bawdy-houses, their agents, and servants acting in such bawdy-houses, shall, on conviction, be transported for seven years excepting such servants or agents as shall voluntarily turn evidence*.

He afterwards suggests some hints for the interior government of an hospital for the reception of prostitutes. "To the labour proposed by Mr. Dingley's plan, I beg leave, says he, to add, that of making the soldiers cloaths and linen; as this work will not only be certain, but so easy, that the moment a woman comes into the hospital, she will be capable of earning more than the expence of her apparel and maintenance, and the contractors for cloathing the army, would gladly embrace the opportunity of having their work done here, as they would be not only certain of having the cloaths finished in due time to perform their contracts, but also the injury they sustain by their cloaths being made away with, by giving them out to numbers of bad people, would be prevented. Upon a survey of the expence of the poor in St. Giles's workhouse, in a year when the price of provisions was at a medium with a number of years before, I found that, all expences included, the charge was under two shillings a week a head: And of my own knowledge, a woman who is but tolerably quick at her needle, may earn upwards of 3 s. 6 d. per week at soldiers work.

"It seems necessary that the hospital for the prostitutes should consist of two parts; one for the reception of penitent prostitutes, which in good policy should be made rather the object of desire, as an agreeable retreat from temptation, than of dread, as a place of punishment. It should be appropriated to those only upon whose minds grace should work a change, and induce to forsake their evil courses; or others who might be desirous to quit their miserable situation on account of temporal mischiefs attending it. The other part of the hospital may be for those ap-

* When it is duly considered, that our law transports for very small sums feloniously taken, though perhaps real necessity was the motive of the crime; it is hoped that the subjecting of these wretches, who are the instigators to highway robberies and theft, to the same punishment, will not be deemed too harsh and severe, as there seems hardly any proportion in the offences with respect to the public.

apprehended in their crimes, who, though they excite commiseration, as distressed fellow-creatures, ought to be dealt with in a different manner, so as to render their confinement in the eyes of the vulgar a kind of punishment. This would prevent some from deviating from virtue, and induce the penitent who might be sincerely desirous to be kept from temptation, voluntarily to present herself to be received into this hospital as a place of retreat from contempt and misery, and thereby avoid the shame of being apprehended and exposed in a court of justice, and abiding its sentence. Any communication between this part and that allotted for the reception of the orphan and deserted children, ought to be rendered absolutely impracticable.

"The governors being satisfied of the sincerity of the penitent prostitutes, may appoint those whose abilities may qualify them for the office, to be sub-matrons of the committed prostitutes wards, for the more orderly and regular government thereof, under such regulations as from time to time shall be made by the governors; or the governors may transfer them as servants into the orphan-hospital. The repentant prostitutes might also be permitted to do any kind of work they might be qualified for; and after one year's continuance in the hospital might be suffered to depart upon presenting a petition to the board; or sooner than a year, if they could be provided for to the satisfaction of the governors; the governors giving them such certificate as their conduct and behaviour should deserve.

"Upon the commitment or admission of such prostitutes to the hospital, an uniform cloathing for those committed might be settled by the governors; and another of better materials for the penitents; and the cloaths they come in the hospital in, if they be worth preserving, be got up in a decent manner, and label'd with the person's name, and ranged in a warehouse in order of their admission, except such cloaths as the governors should deem too fine for their station, which might be sold for the best price, and an account of the produce of such cloaths be entered into a book, together with the neat produce of the labour of every prostitute during the time of her continuance in the hospital.

"Twice every year a general account of the expence of the hospital might be made up, in order to ascertain the expence

of every individual; and the expence of such individual be entered on the debtor side of her account.

"After the continuance of any woman in the hospital for one year, upon the modest and virtuous demeanour and industrious conduct of such woman and upon application of her parents or friends; or of any house-keeper, who upon enquiry should be found to be of sufficient credit, and in want of a servant; if such friends declare, that they will forgive the past offences of such woman, and will provide for her; or if such a house-keeper will receive such a woman as a servant; in either of those cases the governors might discharge such woman.

"Upon the discharge of such woman, her cloaths, or, if sold, the neat produce of them, should be returned to her, together with whatever balance might be due upon her account; and a certificate given her, under the hands of three or more of the governors, of her conduct and behaviour during the time of her being in the hospital.

"Every prostitute, whether repentant or committed, who should be placed in a service from this hospital, and should continue one whole year in such service to the satisfaction of the master or mistress; upon the fact being made out to the satisfaction of a board of the Governors at their next meeting; the Governors might give such woman by way of encouragement, the sum of two guineas.

"At the first general meeting of the Governors, a President, Vice-Presidents, and a Treasurer might be chosen by ballot. And also a committee of twenty-four Governors to manage and conduct the affairs of the hospital: who, with the President or Vice-Presidents, might meet weekly or oftener at the said hospital. Nevertheless every Governor ought to be at liberty to attend, and act, at such weekly or other meeting, five to be a quorum.

"A President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, and committee, as aforesaid, as also the several officers of the hospital who should rank above the degree of common servants, might be annually chosen by ballot, at the annual general meeting, by the majority of the Governors present.

"Any five or more of the committee or Governors at their weekly or other meeting, might be empowered to call a general meeting of the Governors as often as they should judge it requisite for the benefit

fit of the hospital; but not less than four times a year; of which the annual general meeting should be one; notice of which meetings should be advertised in the public papers three days at least before.

"At every annual general meeting, there should be laid before the Governors the general state of the hospital respecting the year's receipts, and disbursements, cash in hand, &c. the number of repentant prostitutes in the hospital; the names of those admitted since the last annual meeting; the names of those provided for, and the manner how, in the compass of the last year, and the time they continued in the hospital. And the same account of the committed prostitutes; and the orphan and deserted children of the poor, and all other matters and things relating to the hospital. And an abstract of the said account might be published in such manner as the governors should deem most satisfactory to the public.

"Three or more of the committee might, at their weekly or other meeting, go through the several wards of the prostitutes and the children, to enquire into the conduct of the officers and servants towards the prostitutes and children, and the behaviour of the prostitutes and children themselves, and inspect into the goodness of the several provisions and goods sent, and such other matters as should occur to them respecting the good government and order of the charity, and report their observations to the board. And no person, excepting a governor, ought to be permitted to go into any prostitute ward, in the intervals of the sitting of the committee, except the chaplain, physician, surgeon, or apothecary, nor any Governor but in the company of the chaplain or matron."

A Congratulatory Epistle from a Reformed Rake, to John F—g, Esq; upon the new Scheme of reclaiming Prostitutes.

THE writer of this epistle endeavours to shew, that Mr. F—g's plan of a reformatory will by no means answer the end proposed. The following is the substance of our Author's principal objections to it.

It was with the utmost astonishment, Sir, I read in your 'Introduction to the plan for preserving young girls,' that the very low infamous bawdy-houses only (I

suppose) as you mention no others, this project is meant to exterminate.

It is easy to understand what you mean by low, and very low bawdy-houses;—but the signification of bawdy-houses with the distinguishing epithet *infamous* before them, has not only puzzled me, but many of my acquaintance to suggest.

That all bawdy-houses are infamous, to me is very evident; and that whether you pay six shillings for a bottle of *imaginary* hock, or three-pence for a quarter of gin—there is not so much distinction in the expence, as in the imposition; and that nothing magnifies the infamy of the place, more than its exorbitancy, *except it be a connivance at it.*

As this certainly is the case, I imagine, Sir, you were mistaken, in pointing out to particularly 'very low bawdy-houses,' as being the only *infamous ones*, since it must plainly appear to every unprejudiced person, that the *top*, or what some may call *genteel bawdy-houses*, are as much more infamous, as they are imposing. With respect to the scenes of *lewdness* there exhibited; very little acquaintance with the manner of *carrying on business* in those places must evince, that the low bawdy-houses are receptacles for such, as neither by food or pampering are excited to have recourse to unnatural stimulatives for *forced indulgence*: and that the latter are frequented for a constancy by few others than debilitated rakes, whose powers forsake them before their passions, which prompt the impotent lechers to the most nauseating and unnatural means of satisfying their imbecillious lust.

If low mean whores are a bane to society, by debauching the morals, as well as bodies, of apprentices, and lads scarce come to the age of *puberty*: if they frequently infect them with venereal complaints, which almost as often terminate in as fatal consequences: if they sometimes urge these youths to unwarrantable practices for supporting their extravagance in—*gin*: do not those in a more dazzling situation produce still worse consequences, by as much as they are above the others?—Are not youths of good family and fortune seduced by these shining harlots, who more frequently than their inferiors in rank, propagate the species of an inveterate *clap*, or a *found pox*.

Bunters are seldom used as *women*—*top-whores*, as *fallen-angels*, come nearer to the sex. If *street-walkers* and *bulk-mongers* sometimes take a youth's own handkerchief, instead of three half-pence;—Do not ladies of pleasure frequently excite

excite their *culls*, when finances fail, to take an airing (*solus*) upon *Hounslow-Heath*?

In the account published in the *Public Advertiser*, of the search that was made for prostitutes, I find that it was limited to *Drury-lane*, *Hedge-lane*, and *St. Giles's*. I own if I had been a peace-officer upon that occasion, I should have stepped into the *Turk's head*, or indeed, almost any other house in *Bowstreet*, and have found more proper objects of correction, than those half-starved wretches, rather a disgust, than incitement, to incontinence.

But upon reflection I am inclined to believe this oversight is to be attributed to quite a different cause; for though a very few years ago, when I indulged myself in the follies and vices of the town, there were such houses as Mrs. *Doug—s's*, Mrs. *Sh---ter's*, Mrs. *G---ld's*, &c. &c. &c. I apprehend these houses are no longer kept open in the purlieu of *Covent-Garden*, for the convenience of incontinent passengers. What other reasons can be assigned for this double neglect—first in print, by not including these houses, under the denomination of *infamous bawdy-houses*; and then by passing them in the search, though their vicinity claimed the earliest visit? . . .

But since the constables (even those of *Covent-Garden*) are obliged to make oath there are no *brothels* in their parish; and you, Sir, are authorised to search them and commit the prostitutes (supposing there to be any;) I should be curious to know, what act of parliament exempts the *bawdy-houses* in *Bow-street*, and in and about *Covent-Garden*, from the like search, or their guests from the like confinement. If you can legally take into custody the whores of *Hedge-Lane*, *Drury-Lane*, and *St. Giles's*, I apprehend (but perhaps I may be mistaken) you may, with equal justice, dispose of those next door to you.

If then these people and places should actually be, and are allowed to subsist, can it be supposed that the intent of the plan of a *Reformatory*, will have all, if any effect; since these houses, though of *superior* note to those of *Hedge-Lane*, and *St. Giles's*, will ever play their worn out and distempered whores into the hands of the lower sort, from whence the *Reformatory* may be furnished with decrepid, rotten objects—too far gone in vice and debauchery for reformation—and too much distempered for cure; who can be of no other use to society, or themselves, than to stand out as beacons, to deter innocent girls from splitting

upon the same rock? Or can the *Preservatory* fail being prejudiced by the continuance of these houses, since it is the allurements and baits of the more elevated bawds, (who frequently are employed by rich old lechers, or abandoned rakes) that seduce young girls to quit the paths of chastity? It is not the poor proprietor of a gin or petty chandler's shop, or an herb stall, that can have any influence over girls, whose vanity is more to be satisfied than their lust. As these infernal harpies cannot subsist without a stock in trade (*i. e.* a succession of girls) they must by their seductions subvert, at least in a great measure, if not totally, the plan of preserving young innocent girls from debauchery. So that if these *ill weeds* are not grubbed up by the roots, to what end are these well-meant, though impracticable plans—if they are not intended more for private interest, than for public emolument? They will answer no other purpose, than to supply the town with fresh whores, and provide a house of cure for the infected, 'till such time as they regain health, and are able to follow their vocation. . .

You are not ignorant that the poor * pretty girls are cleaned and cloathed by bawds, for their wicked purposes—that they are the prey of the bawd and the debauchee.

It requires but little knowledge of mankind to be convinced that all our actions center in self-interest, and that therefore the bawd must trepan these girls through a mercenary view, and that it must be the debauchee who recompenses her. If so, will it not plainly appear, that the more opulent the bawd, and the richer the debauchee, the more fatal and the more general are their snares?

I should be glad to be informed, Sir, for it is at present a matter of doubt with me, whether or no *bailiffs* and their *followers* have any particular licence or privilege for keeping public, notorious bawdy-houses. I am assured by some persons who have the best intelligence of these matters, that there are near forty *brothels* kept by such persons, in, &c. where if a tradesman, or other reputable person, chance to stroll, in his cups, he is made the greatest property of.

These miscreants are constantly enquiring after pretty girls that are a little in debt, and if they can contrive to buy up their

* Vide page 16 of the plan for a *Preservatory and Reformatory*.

notes, perhaps at a crown in the pound, they arrest them, detain them in their house in quality of a spunging house, and make their property of them. The debt, perhaps of two or three pounds, still remains if they were to earn them a hundred pounds; so that they are never after out of their clutches, till they are rotten and unfit for service, when they are cast into the streets, and become real objects for a *Reformatory*.

The melancholy end of a beautiful young gentlewoman, who was lately trepanned into one of these houses, not many miles from *James-street* in the *Hay-market*, has given me such a detestation of them, that it is with the greatest mortification, Sir, I learnt that the peace-officers, in their late search in *Hedge-Lane*, never once thought of *James-street*, so near and so notorious to every passenger.

This unhappy girl had the misfortune to be debauched by an officer quartered at *Guildford*, where her parents lived in reputation, and being an only child, had spared no pains in cultivating those advantages nature had bestowed on her. The affair being, as usual in country places, made the talk of the town, shame and remorse drove her from her father's house, who, overwhelmed with grief, did not long survive her loss. She came to *London* in company with a girl under the like circumstances, in hopes, by changing the scene, to bury in oblivion her past misfortune.—But, alas! instead of a genteel service, which she was recommended to, she too late found herself in the hands of a notorious bawd: if she bewailed her misfortune or mentioned returning to her unhappy parents, writs and a jail were the threatened consequences.—The fear of which obliged her to prostitute herself to every customer, who, from the beauty of her person, were too numerous.—The distemper she caught, these infernal wretches would not suffer to be properly cured, till by loads of mercury they ended her life and their own gains, in the 18th year of her age, and the third year of her bondage

A public laundry seems to be the grand object of support for this charity.—Without entering into any speculative calculation of how many families give out their linen to wash, and how many have it done at home; we will suppose that all the families within any convenient distance absolutely employ the *Reformatory*, can it be supposed that washing the linen of

those families can find work for such a number of hands, or, what is more material, procure them the means of subsistence? Beside, if all the linen washed out were done here, what would become of the poor washerwomen? would it not be necessary to immediately establish an infirmary or hospital for them?

I know, Sir, you will tell me, that all these women are not intended to be employed in the laundry, that the strong robust wenches who were trained to labour, are those only who are to be confined to the wash-tub; and that those of a more delicate frame are to be employed in mantua-making, plain work, &c.

Either these reformed mantua-makers and sempstresses, must not have sufficient employment for their support, or they must starve the greatest part (if not all) the unreformed parts of their trades, who have already the utmost difficulty to live, and many of them have recourse to private fornication for food. If the *Reformatory* thrives, these are ruined; and most of them having already attained a pretty extensive knowledge of the others original trade, composing a great part of the sum total of *good-natured girls*; we may easily conclude that they will exchange vocations, and even become proper objects for the *Reformatory*.

Of marking S H E E P.

AS a mixture of lamp black, drying oil, and litharge, is subject to be defaced, before it can dry on the forehead of sheep, it is found on trial, that marking them on the face with pitch, which cools and hardens soon, is very durable, and visible, which may be clipped off when there is occasion to have the new owner's mark put on; by which means the spoiling of much wool, with several of the usual larger marks, may be prevented.

Teddington, June 9.

S. HALES.

The Conduct of Admiral KNOWLES, on the late Expedition; set in a true light, by the Admiral. Continued from p. 197 and Concluded.

IT was demonstrated by the bomb-ketch, and the soundings confirm it, that ships may pass and repass up the river *Charante* at a random-shot distance, if not quite out of gun-shot of that fort; and it was near high-water at the time the Co-
ventry

entry and Ketch ran aground, neither of which were within gun-shot. It is proved before, that the masters went a sounding on the 26th, and this circumstance of the bomb ketches being aground, happened not before the 29th; it is therefore the more astonishing to find, that this author should assert no attempt had been made to sound the depth of water near the shore, and within gun-shot of the fort; because he had not been informed of it, when it appears by the soundings already recited from Mr. Poulglafs, that he had tried the depth of water within $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile of the fort, and from 3 foot water quite across the river. The same had likewise been done by the Lieutenants of the *Royal William*, and other officers and pilots, who all agreed in the same shoalings." "It is therefore impossible there should be any channel, even a narrow one, and it is demonstrable there was not, both from the circumstances of the thing, and the evidence of those who traversed it." To the truth of this Thierry the pilot, would now readily subscribe his testimony, would I accept it. A channel up the river *Charante*, no body denies. First rate ships are built at *Rochefort*, and go up and down that channel at high water on spring tides; but it does not lie near enough to fort *Fouras* to batter it with ships, let who will say to the contrary."

"The report of Captain Colby's offering to carry in the *Princess Amelia*, is a mystery that may be unriddled by a monosyllable, that may be guessed at without explanation."

In the postscript it is said, that, *The Prudente*, a French ship of 74 guns, with all her stores, &c. on board, escaped our fleet by running up to *Rochefort*, through that very channel which was not deep enough for an English long-boat.

"The short history of this circumstance is as follows. The morning after the arrival of the fleet in the road of *Basque*, I discovered at day-break, a large ship of the enemy's laying within the *Isle of Aix*, on which I went immediately and acquainted Sir *Edward Hawke*, and desired he would order a 60 or 70 gun ship to go and anchor to the northward of the *Isle of Aix*, as soon as any wind sprung up, (it being then calm) to prevent her getting out that way, and for some other ship, and a fire-ship to attack her where she lay, while the ships of my division were battering the fort of *Aix*, not apprehending the enemies ship was lightened and could have run up the

channel. On these services Sir *Edward Hawke* detached Captain *Proby*, Captain *Byron*, and Captain *Barrington*; and as soon as the French man of war saw us weigh our anchors and get under sail, she immediately cut her cables, and run up within the river's mouth. Some Days after the surrender of the *Isle of Aix*, I received a letter from Sir *Edward Hawke*, of which the following is an extract, and which sufficiently contradicts the assertion of both these authors.

S I R,

— "ONE of the prisoners I have on board, who belonged to the *Prudente*, and was put in the fort, to assist in its defence, informs me, that when the *Prudente* ran up, she threw over-board her guns, and has left a buoy upon them. I would have you order it to be look'd for, and cut away."

"Accordingly I did give orders to Captain *Graves*, who found it, and cut it away; and also took up one of her anchors and cables. I would only observe upon this, that if the testimony of *Bonneau* the fisherman, or any other prisoner, is to be relied on, why then is not the testimony of this man to be relied on, who actually belonged to the ship, and which was confirmed by finding the buoy, and taking up the anchor and cable?"

In the reply of the same author to the answer of his military arguments by the officer, is the following passage. "Did they (meaning the council of war) so much as examine Thierry the pilot, sent with them by the ministers as one on whose accounts they were to depend, and who at that time had given a proof that he deserved some credit, by his conduct before the fort of *Aix*, and his knowledge of the road? They did not. And now, it seems, Thierry is a silly fellow, the *Magnanime* sewed in the mud before the fort of *Aix*, yet not through the ignorance of the pilot, but through the spirit of her commander, who, as the French said, seemed to sail into the fort and take it, without firing a gun. Thierry then had not miscarried in carrying in the bomb-ketch, and he had done all which he undertook before the council to do; he had brought the fleet safe into the road, when the pilot of the *Neptune*, and all the other pilots in the fleet, had declared themselves unable to do it. Yet this Thierry

Sent out with the strongest recommendations of the government, whose conduct to that moment had merited full credit, was never so much as sent for to their council of war; but that very pilot of the Neptune (Admiral Knowles's pilot) who was so ignorant that he did not know even the road, and was obliged to lie by till Thierry came to carry his ship in, was the person on whose thorough knowledge of every thing relative to Rochefort, the council of war thought fit to proceed."

"In answer to this charge, which is not particularly against me, I do declare, that *Thierry* the pilot was often examined by the sea and land officers, sometimes collectively, and separately at other times, to every circumstance relating to the expedition, as they occurred to them; particularly the night before the council of war, to which he was summoned, though he did not appear; and all the intelligence he could give them they had, during the passage and previous to any council of war. As to the pilot of the *Neptune*, it is well known that I never placed any confidence in him; nor did I ever suffer him to conduct my ship, either into the road of *Basque*, or against the fort, after his betraying his ignorance of the land. As to *Thierry* the pilot, I never knew he was recommended by the government, or that any ministers of the government knew there was such a person. I know I mentioned him at the Cabinet Council, as one acquainted with the *French* coast, his captain having told me so; and I offered to go down to *Portsmouth*, to take his examination; but the Council resolved to send for him up to town.

The same sort of charge which has been exhibited against Mr. Knowles in the preceding pages, has been repeated in another pamphlet, called A vindication of Mr. Pitt, by a Member of parliament, p. 30.—7.

"The answer already given to the charges in the other pamphlets, I apprehend, is a sufficient refutation of all the particulars advanced in this, which relates to my conduct in the late expedition, excepting a single question, which the author calls upon me to answer. 'Was *Thierry* on board the *Barfleur* at that time?' To this I answer, I do not know; it is totally immaterial; but this I do know, that had there been water enough for the *Barfleur* to have gone down to batter the fort, the pilot *Thierry* was to have been

the man to conduct her. The *Barfleur* was not run aground by the unskilfulness of her pilot, for she was never got under sail. She grounded at an anchor where she lay: lightening of her for that service would have been a work of two days at least, as all her provisions, cables, stores, and in short, every thing but her guns, ammunition, and ballast, must have been put ashore on the *Isle of Aix*. This is a circumstance that that worthy author seems to have been ignorant of; and during this preparation, there would have been time enough to have sent for *Thierry* the pilot, to have carried her in against the fort. After the surrender of the *Isle of Aix*, a favourable conjuncture, seeming to present itself for seizing on *Fort Fouras*, I wrote Sir *Edward Hawke* the following letter."

S I R,

I Congratulate you upon this first attempt against the enemy; the fort having surrendered to the Magnanime and Barfleur, by the time the Neptune could well let go her anchor, and bring her broadside to pass; so that the honour of the day is entirely owing to Captain Howe and Captain Graves; the number killed and wounded is very trifling, but you will receive the particulars as soon as I can get them. If you do not intend to come up this evening, if you will please to make my signal, I will endeavour to come up to you to receive your further commands; for I think we should strike while the Iron is hot.

I am, &c.

"Let the reader lay these several facts together which have been related, and notwithstanding the pains that have been taken to make the public believe, that I greatly contributed to the failure of the expedition, he will find, that I had, and could have no other share in its execution, than in conveying the orders I received from Sir *Edward Hawke*, and seeing them obeyed by the proper officers. Was the case as it has been represented in these anonymous libels; was vice-admiral *Knowles* the cause of laying aside the attack on *Fort Fouras* by sea had it been practicable; the conclusion to be drawn from it must be, that the commanders in chief, and other members of the council of war, were all determined by the vice-admiral, and had no judgment of their own whereon to found their opinion. My commander in chief has never

er so much as accused me of neglect or breach of duty: and he is not only the properest judge of my behaviour, but the proper person, if he disapproved it, to bring me to a trial to answer his accusation.

"Hard, therefore, is my fate, to stand exculpated in the opinion of my superior officer, who saw my conduct, and under whose command I acted, and yet to be singled out as the only flag on that expedition left unemployed in a time of war: and this after forty-one years constant and faithful service in the Navy.

CHARLES KNOWLES."

Some Remarks upon a Pamphlet, intituled, The Conduct of an ADMIRAL, lately published.

WHEN I saw advertised an account of the late expedition against Rochefort, by an officer who had so great a share in the conduct of it, and whose capacity and experience are so well known, I expected to have seen a full answer to every one of the material questions that have been stated in relation to it; but, upon perusal, I found myself very much disappointed: for the author seems to confine himself entirely to the single question. Whether fort Fouras was attackable or accessible by sea?

If indeed, the question were, whether fort Fouras was reducible by an attack from the sea alone, I shall grant, he has made it pretty plain, that it was not. But if our troops had landed in Chataillon bay, and had begun their attack upon that fort by land, at the time of half flood, I think he has made it plain, that they might have been effectually assisted by a bombardment and cannonade from the sea.

I say this, upon a supposition that the soundings marked in his chart of Basque road, were made at low water; for he has not thought fit to tell us, at what time of the tide they were made. But I must suppose, they were made at low water, because he tells us in p. 22, that the tide rises, in that road, 14 or 15 feet, and in spring tides near 20; whereas at the time of his sounding, there was but six or seven feet water in the channel of the river Charente, which, at high water, admits of first rate men of war,

as he himself confesses p. 22. Consequently I must suppose, that the soundings marked in his chart were all made at low water; and from them it appears, that there was then five feet water within very little more than half a mile of fort Fouras, and the water still deeper at a greater distance, the whole way between that and the Isle of Aix.

If then there was, at that short distance, five feet at low water, and if the tide rises 14 or 15 feet, there must have been 19 or 20 feet depth at high water, and 12 or 13 feet from half flood to half ebb, within very little more than half a mile of that fort. Therefore at this short distance, our two bomb-ketches might have continued bombarding the fort for five or six hours, and our 60 gun ships, or even our third rates, if a spring tide, might have continued battering it for three or four hours, without danger of being aground.

I do not say that, at such a distance, and in such a short time, they could have so demolished the fort, as to render it practicable for our seamen to land, in order to take it by assault, as they did, in the last war, the castles of Porto Bello, Chagre, and Boccachica; but if, at the same time, an attack had been made by a detachment from our army at land, it would have so distracted this little garrison in the fort, that they would probably in that time have prevented an assault by a surrender, especially as they knew, that the bombardment and battering would be renewed as soon as the tide returned; that is to say, in seven or eight hours. And if our army had once made themselves masters of this fort, they would have had what our generals seemed so anxious about, a safe retreat to our fleet, in case they had found themselves in danger of being overpowered by numbers at land; as it appears from our author's chart, that the passage from the point of land on which fort Fouras stands, to the Isle of Enit, is not above a mile over; and from that Island they might, at their own leisure, and with great safety, have embarked on board their transports, even tho' the whole neighbouring coast of France had been crammed with regular troops.

Before I have done, I must take notice of two facts mentioned in this pamphlet, which I cannot easily reconcile; one is, as I have already mentioned, that in Basque

Basque, rose the tide rises 14 or 15 feet and in spring tides near 20; and the other is, in p. 21, that it was near high water, when the Infernal bomb-ketch ran aground at three miles distance from fort Fouras; and yet it is allowed, or at least not contradicted, that the Infernal drew but 11 feet water.

Now if the tide rises 14, or near 20 feet, and if the depth of water, even at low water, be no where less than five feet, the whole way from the Isle of Aix, to within about half a mile of fort Fouras, how was it possible for the Infernal, which drew but 11 feet, to run aground at three miles distance, on the 29th of September, at near high water, if she steered a direct course from the island towards the fort. I particularly mention the day, because it was full moon on the 27th of September, at five o'clock in the afternoon, and consequently the 29th could not be above a tide or two after the highest spring tide; and from hence I cannot but observe, that if the troops had been landed on the 25th or 26th, as they might have been, they would have had the very height of the spring tides for their attack upon fort Fouras, and consequently the most effectual assistance from our men of war and bomb-ketches.

In short, the more I find said, or published about this expedition, the more intricate and mysterious its disappointment appears to me, and I believe to many others, besides, Sir, your constant reader and humble servant,

May the 15, 1758. B— F—.

The Speech of the Lords Commissioners to both Houses of Parliament, on Tuesday the Twentieth Day of June, 1758.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

WE have received the King's commands, upon this occasion, to assure you, that his Majesty has the deepest sense of the loyalty and good affections demonstrated by his parliament, throughout the whole course of this session. The zeal which you have shewn for his Majesty's honour and real interest in all parts, your earnestness to surmount every difficulty, and your ardour to carry on the war with the utmost vigour, in order to a safe and honourable peace, must convince all the world, that the antient spi-

rit of the *British* nation is still subsisting in its full force.

His Majesty has also commanded us to acquaint you, that he has taken all such measures, as have appeared to be most conducive to answer your public-spirited views and wishes. Thro' your assistance, and by the blessing of God upon the conduct and bravery of the combined army, his Majesty has been enabled, not only to deliver his dominions in *Germany* from the oppressions and devastations of the *French*, but to push our advantages on this side of the *Rhine*.

His Majesty has cemented the union between him and his good brother the King of *Prussia*, by new engagements, with which you have been already fully acquainted.

Our fleets and armies are now actually employed in such expeditions, as appeared likely to annoy the enemy in the most sensible manner; to promote the welfare and prosperity of these kingdoms; and particularly to preserve our rights and possessions in *America*, and to make *France* feel our just weight and real strength in those parts. His Majesty trusts in the divine providence, that they may be blessed with such success, as will most effectually tend to these great and desirable ends.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

We are particularly commanded by the King to return you his thanks, for those ample supplies, which you have so freely and unanimously given. His Majesty grieves for the burdens of his people; but your readiness in supporting the war, is the most probable means the sooner to deliver you from it. You may be assured, that nothing will be wanting, on his Majesty's part, to secure the most frugal management.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

His Majesty has directed us to repeat his recommendation to you, to promote harmony and good agreement amongst his faithful subjects; and to make the uprightness and purity of his intentions and measures rightly understood. Exhort yourselves in maintaining the peace and good order of the country, by enforcing obedience to the laws and lawful authority; and by making the people sensible, how much they hurt their own true interest by the contrary practice.

For their sakes, the King has commanded us to press this upon you; for their true interest and happiness are his Majesty's great and constant object.

Then a Commission for proroguing the Parliament was read.

After which the Lord Keeper said;
My Lords, and Gentlemen,

BY virtue of his Majesty's commission under the great seal to us and other Lords directed, and now read, we do, in his Majesty's name, and in obedience to his commands, prorogue this parliament to *Thursday* the third day of *August* next, to be then here held; and this parliament is accordingly prorogued to *Thursday* the third day of *August* next."

To the AUTHOR, &c.

SIR,

IF we may judge by the general complaint, there is no crime more common with, tho' none more condemned by, mankind, than ingratitude; it is mention'd by all men with the utmost abhorrence, and is said to be worse than the sin of witchcraft: by the sin of witchcraft, is meant, I suppose, applying to, and having the assistance of infernal agents, or dealing with the devil; and surely, the man that bears an ungrateful mind, that is unthankful for services done, that hath no sense of kindnesses conferred, nor any desire of returning them, as soon as it is in his power, may not so properly be said to deal with infernal agents, as to be himself of the diabolical order.

Ingratitude may be said to be either of a publick or private nature: publick ingratitude very rarely happens; never indeed, except the services done have been craftily and grossly misrepresented to the people; but nothing is more common, nothing more complain'd of, than the ingratitude of individuals to one another. But, however general such ingratitude may be, there certainly is not an heavier reproach to human nature, than to be unthankful for benefits received; to be forgetful of them, or not return them, when it is in a person's power: and this I take to be a certainty, that he, who is ungrateful, can never be an honest man; for, returning a kindness received, as soon as it is in a man's power so to do, is certainly a debt in conscience, tho' not in law.

It is gratitude that links all ranks of mankind tog ther; that unites the highest with the lowest, and produces a general

harmony; that prompts men to do each other good offices, and creates all the comforts and happiness of society; for there can be no person in a community so independent, or so free from and guarded against all wants and accidents, as not to stand often in need of another's assistance; and the greatest may sometimes receive the most valuable kindnesses even from the least. Indeed it very seldom happens, but it is in the power of the poorest person to shew, in one shape or other, his gratitude to the richest.

To be grateful, is not only a duty, but a pleasure; for there certainly cannot be greater satisfaction to a generous mind, than to return an obligation; and as to the duty of being grateful, not only our reason teaches it, but all nature inculcates it. Does not the very earth instruct us in it, and may we not learn it from the brute creation? How does the thankful dog not only guard his master's life and property, but skip and play, and shew a thousand little acts of gratitude to the hand that feeds him? and does not the ground, after being kindly watered, return its gratitude in fruits and flowers? and shall man, made of superior mould, and Lord of all the works of nature, be the only blemish in it, the only monster of ingratitude. Shall he, that boasts of reason and celestial affinity, be less grateful than the ground he treads upon, or be outdone in virtue by a dog?

An ungrateful man is, without doubt, the rankest weed in a commonwealth; for he will, in every duty of life, be deficient; he can neither make a good magistrate, master, father, nor friend; for where no obligations can bind, there can be no reliance; where there is no gratitude, there can be no dependence.

This sin of ingratitude, though it be of the blackest dye, and is so generally complained of, yet, I protest, I know not in which rank of life it most prevails. The poor do commonly think too little of the kindnesses they receive from the rich, because they esteem them their duty; and the rich are too apt to look upon all the little services the poor can do them, as due, and of course, owing to their riches and superior station. The little do too often over-rate the services they do the great; and they, in return, do as often undervalue or quite overlook them. Little men, like the fly on the chariot-wheel, sometimes imagine they

do

do wonders for the great, and think them ungrateful, if they do not reward them according to their own estimation of such services; and great men sometimes think themselves above being grateful to little ones; they sometimes, when raised to high power, utterly neglect those by whose means, in some measure, they were so elevated, and kick away the stools they rose upon.

Such expectations in the little, and such neglect in the great, are, without doubt, both equally wrong and culpable. To shew a due sense of kindnesses received, whether from or by the great or the little, is a sure token of a noble and generous nature; as the contrary is of a base and ungenerous one: and, as I before said, he that is ungrateful can never be an honest man, so also, I think, he cannot be a prudent one; for refusing or neglecting to return a kindness to, or confer a favour on, the person who has been of service to us, when it is in our power so to do, and especially if it be wanted and requested by him, is always looked upon as an injury offered, and not only cuts us off from all expectations of future services from him, but seldom fails of raising resentment, and converting a friend into an enemy.

To the P R I N T E R,

S I R,

W H E N the wind blows, worship the echo; is a very antient adage, founded upon solid experience; but (without flattery I speak it) never was so happily applied and illustrated, as by a certain noble Lord, in a late parliamentary contest, upon the *Hebeas Corpus* bill. Never was text supported by so clear, so strong, so judicious a comment. Well might it strike (as it remarkably did) opposition dumb. Well might such force of reasoning, and strength of argument, confound the misguided, though virtuous, patrons of popularity, and flash conviction on all but those who *listen not to the voice of the charmer, charm he never so wisely*.

It were well if my countrymen, in the present season, big with the most important events, would rightly apply the above maxim, and make so wise a lesson the rule of their conduct. Far be it from me not to rejoice with my fellow subjects at the spring-tide of success that

seems to be breaking in upon us. Farther still be it from any view of mine, to damp that generous ardour, that warms every English breast, at the mighty armaments we have sent forth, in order to crush, and once more humble to the dust the common enemy. But when the *wind blows*, i. e. in the midst of so much exultation, while others are giving loose to their transports, at so flattering a prospect, it is the wise man's part to *worship the echo*, i. e. modestly to wait the result of these warlike enterprises, and not give any advantage to our enemies by too much diffidence, on the one hand, or presumption on the other: *The race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong*. Nay, victory itself ought not be our sole object, and will avail us but little, if we are not blessed with that measure of wisdom, steadiness, and integrity in our councils, which is requisite towards making a right use of it. What are all the laurels we can hope to win by our bravery in the field, if we should weakly and timidly suffer them to be torn from us by superior policy and intrigue in the *cabinet*? 'Tis not the first time (may it be the last!) that we have lavished our millions in the same glorious cause which our fleets and armies are at this time so nobly contending for, when after a series of success, which no records, antient or modern, can parallel, we found ourselves duped out of the fruits of all our victories by that very Monarch over whom we had so often and so gloriously triumph'd.

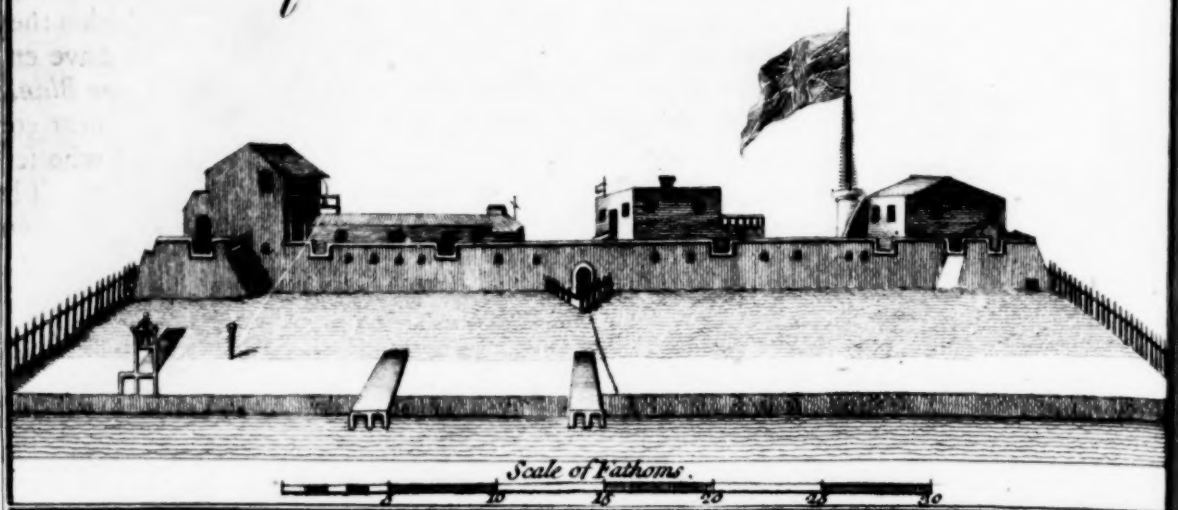
I do not mean this invidiously, or with a view to any particular set of men. — 'Tis high time firmly to unite for the good of the whole. 'Tis to be hoped we have seen our error (I am sure we have paid very dear for it) and are determined to *sin no more, lest a worse evil happen unto us*. What we have at this time chiefly to wish and pray for, is, That nothing may happen to change, or divide our councils; That no jealousies, piques, or infamous struggles, for exclusive power and pre-eminence, may revive to destroy that harmony which at this time subsists in the administration: — Then, and not till then, we may safely trust, that, by the blessing of God, on so righteous a cause, and a due exertion of our own strength, Britain may once more strike terror into her enemies, and become a match for all Europe.

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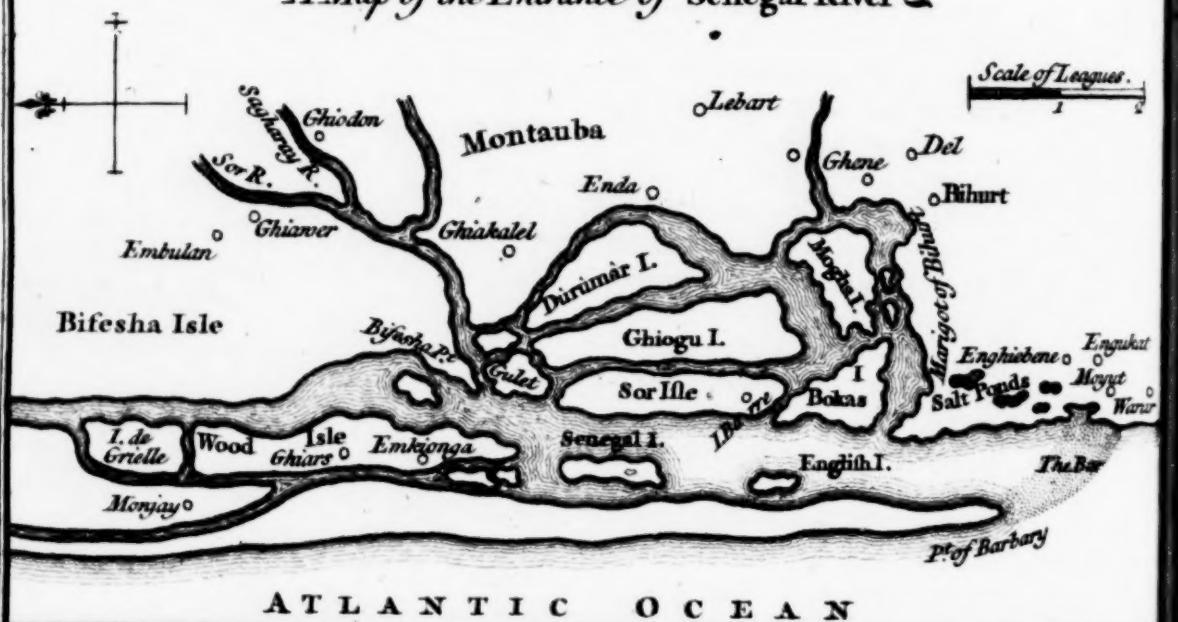
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A View of Fort S^t Louis, on the East side.



A Map of the Entrance of Senegal River



ISLAND of SOR



An Account of the Expedition to Senegal, on the Coast of Africa, with a Map of the Country, View of Fort Lewis, &c. By an Officer in the Expedition.

ON the 9th of March last, his Majesty's ship the *Nassau* of 64 guns, the *Harwich* of 50, the *Rye* of 24, with the *Swan* sloop, and two buffes, sailed from *Plymouth* for the coast of *Africa*, under the command of Captain *Marsh*, having on board 200 marines, under Major *Mason*, with a detachment of artillery people under Capt. *Walker*. On the 24th of April, this Squadron arrived off the River *Senegal*, and after sounding the entrance the small vessels and boats got over the bar the 29th, there not being water for any thing larger than the *Swan* sloop to go in. The enemy with seven vessels, three of which were armed with ten guns each, made a shew of attacking our small craft, and kept a kind of running fire, but were soon repulsed, and obliged to retire up the river. The marines and seamen, to the number of 700, landed, and got the artillery on shore; and next day (the 30th) when they were ready for proceeding to attack Fort *Lewis*, which is upon a small island about twelve miles up the river from the bar, deputies arrived from the superior council of *Senegal*, with articles upon which they proposed to capitulate. Capt. *Marsh* and Major *Mason* made some alterations therein. On the first of May they were agreed to, and were in substance as follows:

I. The forts, storehouses, vessels, arms, provisions, and every thing belonging to the company upon the river *Senegal*, to be put into the possession of the *English*.

II. All the White people belonging to the *Senegal* company to be conducted to *France* with their private effects; merchandize and uncoined treasure excepted.

III. The free Mulattoes, or Negroes, to remain so; not to be molested in their religion or effects, and to have liberty to retire if they chuse it.

In consequence of these articles, Major *Mason*, with the marines, took possession of Fort *Lewis* the 2d of May. In it were found 232 *French* officers and soldiers; 92 pieces of cannon; with treasure, slaves and merchandize to a very considerable value.

The river *Senegal* empties itself into the Atlantic ocean in lat. 16 deg. north. The entrance of it is guarded by several forts, the principal of which is Fort *Lewis*, built on an island of the same name, and is a key to their grand settlement at *Goree*.

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At the mouth of the river is a bar; the best season for passing it is from the month of March to August or September, or rather from April to July, because the tides are then highest. The *English* had formerly settlements here, out of which they were driven by the *French*, who have engrossed the whole trade from Cape *Blanco* to the river *Gambia*, which is near 500 miles. The *Dutch* were the first who settled at *Senegal* and built two forts. The *French* made themselves masters of them in 1678. In 1692 the *English* seized them; but next year the *French* retook them, and have kept them ever since.

The *French* carried on a very considerable trade here in gums, elephant's teeth, cotton, hides, bees-wax, amber-grease, indigo, Civet and Negro slaves; and their export of gold dust and bars was reckoned at above a million sterling yearly. But this is not all; for whether the fort be ever restored them or not, they may date from this time the entire loss of their slave trade; for the *English* have agreed for them with the people of the country at a considerable advanced price; which not only has hurt the *French* in this main article of their trade, but has likewise had the good effect to ingratiate the *English* with the *Moors* of the country, who seem very fond of their new masters. Their King was so desirous of seeing the men of war, that he swam on board, tho' the distance was upwards of an *English* mile. The officers of the ship treated him with great civility, with which he seemed vastly pleased. At parting he told the captain he should be extremely fond of having a visit from the King of *England*, which he thought he might do, as he had ships at his command; for if he had ships, he certainly would go and see him. The late chief engineer of the *French*, whom they have used extremely ill, has given our commanders plans of all the adjacent coasts, with the soundings and bearings in the river, and several other draughts which cannot but be of great use to them.

Before we made this valuable acquisition we were forced to buy all our gum-senega from the *Dutch*, who purchased it of the *French*; and these set what price they pleased on it. But as the trade to *Africa* is now open, and will it is hoped ever remain so, the price of this valuable drug, which is so much used in several of our manufactures will be greatly reduced. The importance of this is apparent to every one, but its advantages will be felt with most pleasure by our manufacturers.

M m

GRANTS

GRANTS for the Year 1758.

F OR 60,000 men for the sea-service, including 14,845 marines, at 4 l. per man per month, for thirteen months, including the ordnance for sea-service	l.	s.	d.
	3,120,000	0	0
For 53,777 effective men, including officers and 4,008 invalids, for guards and garrisons in Great Britain, Guernsey and Jersey	1,233,368	18	6
For the forces and garrisons in the plantations and Gibraltar; and for provisions for the garrisons in Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Gibraltar, and Providence	623,704	0	2
For the pay of the General, and general Staff-officers, and Officers of the hospitals of the land forces	37,452	3	4
For four regiments of foot, on the Irish establishment, serving in North America and the East Indies	43,968	4	2
For the office of ordnance for land-service	181,505	10	0
For the extraordinary expence of the office of ordnance, not provided for	210,301	17	3
For making good a sum issued in pursuance of addresses of the house of commons to the King	31,000	0	0
For a present supply in a critical exigency, towards enabling his Majesty to subsist and keep together the army formed last year in his Electoral Dominions, and now again put into motion, and actually employed against the common enemy, in concert with the King of Prussia (upon account) *	100,000	0	0
For the ordinary of the navy, including half-pay to the Sea-officers	224,421	5	8
For carrying on the works of the hospital for seamen at Hasler, near Gosport	10,000	0	0
For carrying on the works of the hospital for seamen building near Plymouth	10,000	0	0
For the support of Greenwich hospital (upon account)	10,000	0	0
For the reduced officers of his Majesty's land-forces and marines	35,602	0	0
For allowances to the officers and private gentlemen of the two troops of horse-guards and regiment of horse reduced, and the superannuated gentlemen of the four troops of horse-guards	3,098	17	11
For paying pensions to the widows of reduced officers of the land-forces and marines	2,226	0	0
Towards the buildings, re-buildings, and repairs of his Majesty's ships	200,000	0	0
For defraying the charge of 2120 Hessian horse, and 9900 Hessian foot, for sixty days, from Dec. 25, 1757, to Feb. 22, 1758, together with the subsidy for the said time, pursuant to treaty	38,360	19	10½
For enabling the Governors of the Foundling-hospital to receive all children under a certain age before the 1st of January, 1759 (the money to be issued and paid without fee or reward, or any deduction)	40,000	0	0

* This sum was granted nem. con. in consequence of the following message, delivered to the house, Jan. 18, by Mr. Pitt.

‘GEORGE R. His Majesty having ordered the army, formed last year in his Electoral dominions, to be put again into motion from the 28th of Nov. last, and to act with the utmost vigour against the common enemy, in concert with his good brother and ally the King of Prussia; and the exhausted and ruined state of the Electorate, and of its revenues, having rendered it impossible for the same to maintain and keep together that army, until the further necessary charge thereof, as well as the

‘more particular measures now concerting for the effectual support of the King of Prussia, can be laid before this house; his Majesty relying on the constant zeal of his faithful Commons, for the support of the Protestant religion, and of the liberties of Europe, against the dangerous designs of France and her confederates; finds himself in the mean time, under the absolute necessity of recommending to this house the speedy consideration of such a present supply, as may enable his Majesty, in this critical exigency, to subsist and keep together the said army. G. R.’

For

Grants for the Year 1758.

267

For discharging the debt of the navy	300,000	0	0
For making good the deficiency of the grants for the year 1757	284,802	1	0½
For the defraying the charge of 2120 Hessian horse, and 9900 Hessian foot, for sixty days, from Feb. 23, 1758, to April 23, following, together with the subsidy for the said time	38,360	19	10½
For out-pensioners of Chelsea-hospital (upon account)	26,000	0	0
For enabling his Majesty to discharge the like sum raised in pursuance of an Act made in the last session, and charged upon the first supplies to be granted in this session	800,000	0	0
For supporting the colony of Nova Scotia (upon account)	9,902	5	0
For defraying the charges of supporting Nova Scotia in 1756, not provided for by parliament (upon account)	6,626	9	9½
For defraying the charges of the civil establishment, &c. of Georgia (upon account)	3,557	10	0
For enabling his Majesty to make good his engagements with the King of Prussia, pursuant to a Convention concluded April 11, 1758.	670,000	0	0
[In the treaty, it is stipulated that the money shall be paid without any deduction.]			
For defraying the charge of 38,000 men of the troops of Hanover, Wolfenbottle, Saxe Gotha, and Count of Buckeburgh, together with that of General and Staff-officers, actually employed against the common enemy in concert with the King of Prussia, from Nov. 28, 1757, to Dec. 24, 1758, inclusive, to be issued in advance every two months in like manner as the pay of the Hessian forces now in the service of Great Britain: The said body of troops to be mustered by an English Commissary, and the effective state thereof to be also ascertained by the signature of the Commander in chief of the said forces †	463,084	6	10
In full satisfaction for defraying the charges of forage, bread-wagons, train of artillery, provisions, wood, straw, &c. and all other extraordinary expences, contingencies, and losses whatsoever, incurred, and to be incurred, on account of his Majesty's army consisting of 38,000 men, actually employed against the common enemy in concert with the King of Prussia, from the 28th of November last, to the 24th day of December next inclusive, the said sum to be issued from time to time in like proportions as the pay of the said troops	386,915	13	2
For defraying the extraordinary expences of his Majesty's land forces, and other services, incurred in 1757, and not provided for by parliament	145,454	15	0½
For (defraying the charge of what remains to be paid for 2120 Hessian horse, and 9900 Hessian foot, for 365 days, from Dec. 25, 1757, to Dec. 24, 1758, together with the subsidy, for the said time	165,175	4	10
Towards the rebuilding of London-bridge ‡	15,000	0	0

† See the preceding message of Jan. 18.

‡ This grant was founded on a petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, &c. alledging, that in pursuance of the powers given by an Act, 29 Geo. II. entitled, An Act to improve, widen, and enlarge, the passage over, and through London bridge, they had already taken down many of the houses, and had directed those still standing to be taken down, in order to lay two of the arches of the said bridge into one, for the improvement of the navigation of the river Thames; and had erected a temporary wooden bridge, to preserve a public passage to and from the said city, till the said

arch could be completed; which temporary bridge being consumed by fire, it behoved the petitioners to rebuild it with the greatest expedition; and that the sum necessary for carrying on this useful work, including the rebuilding the said temporary bridge, was estimated at about 80,000l. That the improving, widening, and enlarging of London-bridge was calculated for the general good of the public, for the advancement of trade and commerce, for making the navigation upon the river Thames more safe and secure, and would tend greatly to the preservation of the lives of many of his Majesty's subjects.

For defraying the charge of pay and cloathing for the militia in 1758, and defraying such expences as were incurred upon the account of the militia in 1757 (upon account)	100,000	0	0
Towards fortifying Milford-haven	10,000	0	0
For enabling his Majesty to defray any extraordinary expences of the war, incurred in the year 1758; and to take all such measures as may be necessary to disappoint or defeat any enterprizes or designs of his enemies, and as the exigency of affairs may require	800,000	0	0
[This grant was made in consequence of a message from his Majesty]			
For reimbursing to the province of Massachusets bay their expences in furnishing provisions and stores to the troops raised by them for his Majesty's service for the campaign in the year 1756	27,380	19	11½
For reimbursing to the colony of Connecticut ditto	13,736	17	7
For rebuilding the church of St. Margaret's Westminster	4,000	0	0
For enabling the East India Company to maintain a military force in their settlements, in lieu of the battalion of his Majesty's forces withdrawn from those settlements (upon account) §	20,000	0	0
For maintaining and supporting the British forts and settlements upon the coast of Africa ¶	10,000	0	0
For augmenting the salaries of the Judges of the superior courts	11,450	0	0
Sum total	10,486,457	0	1

|| The Minister, Churchwardens, &c. set forth, That this church was the place used by the Members of the Hon. House of Commons to hear divine service, and particular seats are therein set apart for that purpose; that the petitioners had lately laid out a large sum towards making the said church fit for the reception of the Commons of Great Britain, but were unable to complete the said work, as it would require a much larger sum than could be raised upon the inhabitants of the said parish, without the greatest difficulty, having a numerous poor, and for many years labouring under a heavy parochial debt, contracted on account of their poor, which was occasioned by the pulling down a great part of the said parish, to open ways and passages for the convenience of the public; that the said church was a very antient building, and several parts in a decayed and ruinous condition; and in regard that the said church had, from time to time, been supported, by the favour of the House of Commons, praying them to grant such assistance as would enable them to complete the repairs of the said church, and to make it fit and safe to receive so august an assembly, as the Representatives of the Commons of Great Britain.

§ This sum was granted in consequence of the following message from the King, delivered to the House by Mr. Vice Chamberlain,

‘GEORGE R. His Majesty being desirous that a proper strength may be employed in the settlements of the united company of merchants of England, trading to the East Indies; and having caused a battalion to be withdrawn from those settlements; therefore recommends it to this House, to enable his Majesty to assist the said company in defraying the expence of a military force in the East Indies to be maintained by them, in lieu of the said battalion.’

¶ June 6, a petition of planters and merchants trading to the British sugar colonies in America, was presented and read; alledging, that the price of the most valuable Negroes, so much wanted in the sugar plantations (and even of the inferior sort) is greatly advanced since the forts and settlements have been under the direction of the committee of the company of merchants trading to Africa, which greatly distresses and alarms the petitioners, prevents the cultivation of the British colonies, and is of great detriment to the trade and navigation of this kingdom, which the petitioners were fearful, was owing to the ruinous state of the British forts and settlements there, as appeared from a survey taken in 1755, by Justly Watson, Esq; and from another, taken by Capt. Weller, of his Majesty's ship Assistance in 1757, it did not appear they were then in a better state; that the petitioners feared the British settlements are

are not kept in that respectable state they should be, nor would any further sums answer the purposes intended, unless other measures be pursued, and the money more properly accounted for; and that the petitioners presumed the most proper method to execute that end, next to that of an incorporated company with a large capital stock, under certain restrictions, would be, that the care and management of our forts and settlements in Africa, should be put under the direction of the Commissioners of trade and plantations; That the petitioners interest in preserving and extending this trade was connected with that of Great Britain, and was of such a nature as made it impossible for them to have any other views, but such as were for the honour and interest of this nation, and might be most conducive to the improving this branch of commerce, as their preservation or ruin go hand in hand, with that of the African trade; and that by an Act passed in 1750, for extending and improving the trade to Africa, the British subjects are debarred from lodging their merchandize and slaves in the forts and settlements in Africa; and therefore praying, that such part of the said Act might be repealed, and that all Commanders of British and American vessels, free Merchants, and all other his Majesty's subjects, should have free liberty to enter the forts and settlements, and to deposit their goods and merchandize in the warehouses thereunto belonging; also to secure their slaves or other purchases without paying any consideration for the same, but the slaves to be victualled at the proper cost of the proprietors; and that if the aforesaid method should be approved, and the Commanders of the ships of war stationed on the coast of Africa should have instructions to assist the Governors of the several forts and settlements, and to preserve the rights of the crown of Great Britain, and of the trading British subjects, to prevent the encroachments of foreign rivals, the petitioners apprehended this most valuable branch of commerce would be retrieved and extended, the British colonies better supplied with Negroes, and great sums of money saved to the public,

[It should seem that these allegations were well founded; for on June 8, the house resolved, That it appeared to them, that the company of Merchants, trading to Africa, had faithfully discharged the trust reposed in them.]

An Abstract of the Bill lately passed for the due making of Bread.

ALL former Laws relating to the making and setting the Assize of Bread are, from the 29th of September, 1758, repealed.

And it is enacted, That after the said 29th of September, where an Assize of Bread shall at any time be thought proper to be set, for any place by virtue of the act, no person shall there make for sale, or sell any sort of bread, but wheaten or household, except allowed to make other sorts by the persons by the act empowered to set the assize, under the penalty of forfeiting for every such offence, not exceeding forty shillings, nor less than twenty shillings.

After the said 29th Day of September, in every place in which an assize of bread shall be set, the assize and weight of the several sorts of bread, which shall be there made for sale, or sold, and the Price to be paid for the same respectively, shall be set, and ascertained according to Tables No. 1. and 2. in the act set forth, Table No. 1. being calculated for wheaten and household bread, and Table No. 2. for bread which shall be made with rye, barley, oats, beans, or peas, or with any grain of different sorts mixed together.

And in London such Assize is weekly to be set, by the court of Mayor and Aldermen, on every Tuesday, when such court shall sit; and when the same shall not sit, then by the Mayor of London for the Time being; and Returns are first to be made every Monday by the Mealweighers, of the prices which grain, meal, and flour shall sell for, at the public market in London, and such returns are to be entred at the Town-Clerk's Office; and when an Assize is set, the same is to be made public, as the said Court or Mayor shall order.

In other cities where there is a court of Mayor and Aldermen, the assize is to be set by such court; and where there is no court, or when the same shall not sit, by the Mayor or other chief Magistrate.

And in towns corporate and boroughs, the same is to be set by the chief Magistrate or Magistrates thereof, or two or more Justices of the Peace.

And in counties, ridings, or divisions, where it shall be thought proper to set an assize, by two or more Justices of the Peace, who shall act for any such county, riding, or division, and the magistrates and Justices

Justices are empowered by the act to cause proper returns of the prices at which grain, meal, and flour, shall sell, within their respective jurisdictions to be made to them by the clerks of the markets, or such other persons as they shall appoint; and within a limited time after every return so made, the assize of bread is to be set, and made public.

In setting every such assize, regard is to be had to the price at which the grain, meal or flour, with which any bread shall be allowed to be made, shall bear, and to the making a reasonable allowance to the baker for his charges, labour, pains, livelihood, and profit: and no baker or maker of bread for sale is to pay any fee, gratuity, or reward, by means of any assize of bread being set, altered, or published.

The act directs how the returns of prices of grain, meal, and flour is to be made, and that an entry shall be made of such returns in some book to be kept for that purpose, in order for setting every assize, and gives bakers leave to inspect the entry of all such returns before any such assize shall be set; and to prevent mistakes, the form in which such returns and also every assize when set, shall be made, is set forth in the act.

Peck, half-peck, or quarter of a peck loaves, are not to be made and sold where six-penny, twelve-penny, or eighteen-penny loaves are allowed to be made; to the intent, one of such sorts of bread may not be sold for the other of them, under the penalty of forfeiting for every such offence not exceeding 40 s. nor less than 20 s.

After an assize is set; no alteration is to be made therein, unless when there is a variation in the price of grain, by the rise or fall thereof three-pence a bushel.

If persons whom magistrates or justices appoint to return to them from corn-markets the prices of grain, meal, and flour, in order to set the assize therefrom, shall not do their duty therein; or if any buyer or seller of, or dealer in corn, grain, meal, or flour, shall not, on application made to him by the persons who shall be appointed to return the price of grain, meal, and flour, make known to them the price at which grain, meal, and flour shall really be sold in any market, or shall give in any untrue price thereof, the party so offending incurs a penalty for every such offence not exceeding 10 l. nor less than 40 s.

Magistrates and Justices are impower-

ed to summon dealers in grain, meal and flour before them, as they shall see occasion, and to examine such dealers upon oath, in order to find out the true price at which grain, meal, and flour hath been sold within any magistrates or justices jurisdiction: and if any persons so required to be so examined refuse to attend for that purpose, or be examined, or shall give any false account, they forfeit for each offence not exceeding 10 l. nor less than 40 s.

All bakers of bread for sale are to make the same with such meal or flour, and of such weight and goodness, and are to sell such bread at the price magistrates or justices within their respective jurisdictions shall direct, under a penalty not exceeding 5 l. nor less than 40 s. for every offence.

After the 24th of June 1758, all bread made for sale is to be well made, and according to the goodness of the meal or flour wherewith the same ought and shall be appointed to be made.

And no allum, or preparation, or mixture, in which allum shall be an ingredient, or any other mixture or ingredient whatsoever (except genuine meal or flour, common salt, pure water, eggs, milk and yeast, or barm, and where yeast or barm cannot be had, then such leaven as magistrates or justices shall allow of) is to be put into or used in making any dough or bread, or as, or for leaven to ferment any dough or bread.

And if any baker shall be convicted of having put any other ingredient into his bread, he is to forfeit for so doing, if a master baker, not more than 10 l. nor less than 40 s. or be committed to hard labour for a month at the magistrate or justice's discretion, within whose jurisdiction he shall so offend; and if a servant, not more than 5 l. nor less than 20 s. for every such offence, or be committed as aforesaid, at the magistrate or justice's discretion; and the magistrate or justice who shall convict any such offender out of the penalty forfeited when recovered, is to cause the name of every such offender, together with his place of abode and offence, to be published in some newspaper, which shall be printed or published in or near the county, city, or place, where any such offence shall have been committed.

No person is to put into any corn, meal, or flour, which shall be ground, dressed, or manufactured for sale, any mixture whatsoever, or sell, offer, or expose to sale,

sale, any meal or flour of one sort of grain, as, or for the meal or flour of any other sort of grain any thing as for, or mixed with the meal or flour of any grain, which shall not be the real and genuine meal, or flour of the grain, the same shall import and ought to be, under the penalty of forfeiting for every such offence a sum not exceeding five pound, and not less than forty shillings.

No person is to put into any bread made for sale, any mixture of meal or flour of any other sort of grain, than of the grain the same shall import to be and shall be allowed to be made with, or any other Proportion of different sorts of grain or meal, than what shall be allowed to be put therein, or any mixture or thing, as for, or in lieu of flour, which shall not be the genuine flour the same shall import to be, under a forfeiture not exceeding 5 l. nor less than 20 s. for every such offence.

Persons whose bread shall be found deficient in weight, are to forfeit for the same not exceeding 5 s. an ounce, nor less than 1 s. for every ounce thereof, found deficient; and for any quantity less than an ounce, not exceeding 2 s. 6d. nor less than 6 d. so as complaint is made thereof within 24 hours after baking or sale in cities, towns or boroughs, and within three days in counties at large.

All bread made for sale, or which shall be sold as wheaten, is to be marked with a W. and as household with an H. under a penalty not exceeding 20 s. nor less than 5 s. for every loaf not so marked.

No person is to sell bread at a higher price than the assize, or to refuse selling bread at that price, on forfeit of 10 s. for every offence.

No person to sell any bread of an inferior quality to wheaten, at an higher price than the household bread shall by the assize be set, on forfeit of 20 s. for each offence.

Any justice, or peace-officer, deputed by such justice, is impowered to search the house of any baker or seller of bread, and seize any bread, which shall be found there either wanting in the goodness of the stuff whereof the same shall be made, or deficient in the due baking or working thereof, or wanting in the due weight, or which shall not be marked as the act directs, or which shall be of any other sort of bread than what shall be allowed to be made; and all bread which on any such seizure shall be found to be made contrary to the act, is to be forfeited and disposed of at justices discretion.

Any justice (on complaint made on oath,) that there is cause to suspect that any miller or other person who shall grind, dress, bolt &c. any meal for bread, hath put any mixture therein not the genuine produce of the grain, is authorized to search himself, or impower any peace-officer to enter into any house, out-house, &c. and to seize any adulterated meal, and the meal or flour are to be forfeited and disposed at the justice's discretion, and the person so convicted to forfeit 10 l. not less than 40 s. and the justice to print his name and place of abode in the newspapers.

Persons who shall obstruct any such search to forfeit 5 l. nor less than 20 s. for every such offence.

And no baker, miller, or mealeman, is to act as a magistrate in putting into execution any of the powers in the act mentioned, under 50 l. penalty for every offence.

If a baker incurs any penalty under the act by his servant's default, a remedy is given on complaint to a magistrate to have such servant punished by imprisonment.

Justices are impowered to hear and determine offences against the act in a summary way, and enforce witnesses to attend them, and levy money forfeited by distress, and sale of the offender's goods, and if no sufficient distress can be had, then to commit offenders to goal for a limited time.

If any one convicted deems himself aggrieved by the determination of any justice, the party aggrieved is to be at liberty to appeal to the justices at their next quarter sessions.

And provision is made that all prosecutions shall be commenced within three days after the offences shall be committed; and that no actions shall, after six months, be commenced against any one for what they shall have done in carrying the act into execution; and persons against whom any such actions shall be brought, are to be at liberty to plead the general issue, and give the special matter in evidence.

A particular Account of the Expedition under the Command of the Duke of Marlborough, and Commodore Howe; with a Map of the Coasts where they landed. By an Officer in the Expedition.

ON the first of June, by signal from Lord Anson, the signal was made for

for weighing anchor, which was repeated by Admiral *Howe*, and Commodore *Howe*; but the latter lay by for near two hours after the grand fleet had sailed, and then weighed, and made sail with about one hundred ships; but the grand fleet keeping a channel course, and we hauling over for the coast of *France*, I found we were to separate.

The next morning we saw *Cape la Hogue*; but, it blowing strong in the night, one transport lost her mast, and another her bowsprit. On the third we came to an anchor to stop tide, between *Jersey* and *Sark*, where was a total loss of one transport, by running foul of a sunken rock; but, by timely assistance, the troops were all taken out, and the ship sunk.

Monday, June 5, at day break, we weighed and stood along shore towards *Cancalle* bay, to the eastward of *St. Malo*; About eleven o'clock, the duke of *Marlborough*, commodore *Howe*, col. *Watson*, quarter-master general, and *Thierry* the pilot, went in the *Grace* armed cutter to reconnoitre the landing place in the bay. About noon two shot were fired from a small battery in the bay at the cutter: about one the duke, &c. returned on board. A regiment of foot and two troops of horse appeared on the hills, and retired. The *Swallow* sloop standing in shore, was fired at from two batteries, but without doing her any damage. At two o'clock we anchored in *Cancalle* bay with the fleet, and immediately made the signal for all ships having flat-bottomed boats to hoist them out. As soon as that was done, the grenadier companies of eleven regiments were embarked in them, and rendezvoused alongside the *Effex*. About six o'clock commodore *Howe* hoisted his broad pendant on board the *Succefs*, of 22 guns, and went in her, the wind at N. E. towards the landing place at the village of *Cancalle*, where was a battery of two 24 pounders and one 12 pounder, which began to play on the *Succefs* soon after seven, but without any return till the *Succefs* was run aground in a most advantageous situation for silencing the battery, which they, with the assistance of the *Rose*, *Flamborough*, and *Diligence* sloop (who all stood towards the battery till they grounded) effectually did, and cleared the village near it. The *Succefs* lost three men. In the mean time, the flat-bottomed boats with the grenadiers, and the transports, having the three battalions of guards on board, stood towards the shore, under the command of Lord *George Sackville* and general *Dury*; and about

eight o'clock landed, under cover of the frigates, on the beach close to the village, which consists of about 40 houses, at the foot of a steep hill; from the top of which about 100 of the enemy fired once on our troops, but without doing any execution, and immediately ran away on the appearance of *Kingsley's* grenadiers. Till eleven o'clock the boats were employed landing the troops to the amount of 5000. The troops remained under arms on the beach during the night, except a few parties posted on the top of the hill.

Tuesday the 6th, by noon this day the whole infantry, with ten field pieces, were landed, and encamped on the hill near a windmill, at half a mile distance from that part of the village on the hill. The horse ships were ordered to lay on shore to land the light horse and artillery stores, which took up the remainder of this and all the following day. The inhabitants of *Cancalle* fled and left us quiet possession of the town, which the soldiers with the sailors plundered. There were several soldiers and seamen taken prisoners for the above, one of which was hanged, and several seamen flogged, and sent aboard their ships. When all was landed, they encamped within musket shot of the town, till the next morning.

Wed. 7. The troops marched for *St. Malo's*, leaving only one regiment at *Cancalle*, where we pitched our tents within two miles of *St. Malos*, and took up our head quarters at a village called *St. Servant*. As soon as night came on, the General being acquainted there were many ships a-ground, with some on the stocks, he dispatched a party of men to set the ships on fire, which had the desired effect, and we destroyed one man of war of 50 guns on the stocks, two of 36 guns each, 20 privateers from 30 to 40 guns each, 70 merchant ships, and 70 small craft; we likewise burnt their store houses with hemp, flax, and cordage, and rendered their rope-walk useless. There was only one ship saved, which was afloat, she was a privateer of 40 guns.

The next morning the Duke of *Marlborough* sent a regiment a day's march into the country, who took up their quarters at the town of *Dol* that night, which is about 14 miles from *St. Malo's*, where they were kindly entertained, and in their march met no opposition; and by what we can learn, there were not 500 regular troops in the country; the town of *St. Malo's* is all walled round, of a vast thick-

thickness, and of a great height, and which it is thought would take a months regular siege, and by sea there are two narrow batteries, and a narrow entrance very dangerous for our ships to attempt going within gun shot. On Saturday the 10th we broke up the camp before St. Malo's, and marched back to Cancale, and there pitched our tents, where every thing was got in readiness for our embarking the following day, which was completed on the 12th; none of the enemy ever appearing to molest us in our retreat.

The Conduct of a noble Commander in America, impartially reviewed. With the genuine Causes of the Discontents at New-York and Halifax. And the true Occasion of the Delays in that important Expedition.

Toward the latter end of 1756, the Earl of Loudon laid before the ministry his sense of the state of the war. The importance of North-America needed not to be insisted on; the little success of our forces there, he shewed, was owing to their having undertaken little; and it was proposed to attempt Cape-Breton, and thence all Canada. With the proposition, he laid down the means and measures for its execution. Vast as it appeared, he shewed it was practicable.

Three points demanded great consideration. The preventing the enemy from receiving intelligence of his designs; the providing an uninterrupted transportation for the troops; and the securing the frontiers of the several colonies, most exposed, while the main force was acting on the great scheme.

When, in pursuance of his lordship's plan, the number of troops to be supplied by each colony was settled, and the places of their destination were appointed. This part of the preparation was accomplished.

The two remaining articles, the effectual conveyance of the forces, and the preserving secrecy, were to be provided for one way, and only one; this was by laying an embargo on the outward-bound vessels. This embargo was attended with many inconveniencies to private persons.

There were not some wanting weak enough to imagine this step was taken to favour the bargains of those who were to provide for the forces.

They must have known very little of Lord L's character who could suppose him capable of being influenced by such motives.

VOL. III.

The first complaints were of the hardships of the measure; the unhappy state of private men who must be oppressed to serve the public; and the necessities of England. These were the first expostulations; but when Lord Loudon steadily opposed the public cause to these private hardships; then it was that private purposes were pretended, which themselves did not believe; these were added to the former clamours.

If the care of those forces, which are expected to perform the greatest exploits, be criminal in their commander, this nobleman is without excuse. The public-houses were by no means sufficient for the reception of the troops; and to the most mild remonstrances, the magistracy answered, with as little decency as feeling, that they should not be admitted into private ones. The commander knew equally his power, and the necessity of the service; he ordered them in a fair and equal distribution to the private as well as public houses. The magistracy insisted on their rights and privileges; to which Lord Loudon opposed his authority, and the necessity of the service. They were outrageous, and he was resolute. He always spoke with great respect of their natural and political rights; but he would not sacrifice to them the lives of the soldiers. His Lordship carried the point; and then he took orders for the good behaviour of the soldiers.

It was on these two capital incidents the commander first lost the good-will of some people in the colonies; and those, as soon as they found encouragement from England, spread the most unjust aspersions.

The troops who had arrived in the depth of winter, had been refreshed for three months in their quarters; when the preparation was to be begun for the service. These quarters and this refreshment we have shewn they owed to Lord Loudon: the people would have left them in the streets to perish. The spirit and determined resolution with which his lordship had insisted on this point against the magistracy and people, doubtless have made him many enemies there; but they ought to have procured him more friends here; and to have endeared him for ever to the army.

The transports became the next consideration; and it was computed, that about 90 would be sufficient for the embarkation. As it was possible the fleet from England might arrive sooner than the computation, 90 vessels for this service were ready by

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the

the first week in May, at New-York, with orders to be in readiness to receive the forces.

Lord Loudoun held all things thus in readiness a fortnight, waiting with impatience, for the arrival of the fleet from England. Tho' toward the end of May they not arriving the forces were in the last week of that month ordered to embark. They arrived at Sandyhook on the 1st of June; and on the 5th of that month, the time of utmost computation for the arrival of the English fleet, Lord Loudoun also embarked, that he might be in readiness to sail on its arrival.

While the preparations were making at New-York, for our troops embarking, news came, that the French had a squadron of six ships of war cruising off Halifax; and that they were destined to Louisbourg. This intelligence, which came express from Boston, was confirmed by the crews of some prizes which had been taken.

The fleet from England, eagerly expected, was not yet arrived.

All that could be done was done: two ships of war were sent out to view the coast; the transports remaining at anchor. These ships returned, and had seen nothing of the enemy. To sail was not without hazard; but to delay longer, was to give up all. If such a force of the enemy, as had been represented, should have fallen in with the transports, the event must have been dreadful; but there was hope they might not, since these ships sent out on purpose had not seen them.

Lord Loudoun, urged by this prospect of success, sailed on the 20th of June, and he arrived in ten days at Halifax; but he found no fleet, nor had the least notice of any.

The very day he came to Halifax, capt. Goram, the most experienced pilot was sent out to gain intelligence, and he found at Louisbourg ten ships of the line, and four frigates.

Delays in England and contrary winds in the passage, kept admiral Holbourn from North-America till the second week in July.

At last the fleet arrived, not in a body, but ship by ship, as winds and seas permitted. July was wasting fast; and every motion required now the most pressing haste. The first step toward the attack of Louisbourg was to learn the state of the place at that instant, and the force and condition of the enemy. Some of the best sailing vessels in the fleet, the with most experienced pilots on board were dispatched

with the two great instructions, a careful examination, and a quick return.

In the mean time, the troops which amounted to 11000, a great part of which were new to the profession of arms, were practised in the methods of attack, and every thing necessary for the service they were about to be employ'd in.

No man in the army desired the opportunity of entering upon action more earnestly than Lord Loudoun.

For this reason he earnestly sought the necessary intelligence.

Captain Rous was then sent out in the *Success*, and two vessels of less force, with a transport. The transport was to be sent as close into the mouth of the harbour as possible, that the French might take her for a prize: this would naturally have brought out a pilot, and they were to have come back with him, to the general and commander of the fleet.

If this failed, and he should be chased by the ships of war, the orders were for the ships in the offing to get between the enemy and land, and take up any vessel they should see, that the people might be examined.

That the commander in chief was fully determined to attack the French, upon the state of evidence first brought in by captain Goram.

On the last day of July all the transports were ordered in divisions to the west shore, and to have the boats ready for receiving the troops; a proper number of men draughted from the Halifax regiments were sent on board the men of war; the next day all the troops were embarked, councils were held for the immediate conduct of the enterprize, and a sloop of war was dispatched to England with intelligence of all that had passed.

The *Success*, whose Captain had the command of the ships sent out for intelligence a full fortnight before, thought he had fallen in with readier means than those contrived for this purpose: two vessels came in sight as he sailed towards Louisbourg, which by all marks appeared to be a privateer schooner of the enemy, with a frigate of Louisbourg. But these vessels turn'd out to be an English privateer with a prize.

What added to this ill fortune was, that the transport being gone, it was impossible for him to execute the first intended plan. He sought by every means to repair the mischance, and succeeded so far as to take a fishing vessel newly come

come from Louisbourg, which he carried into Halifax.

The intelligence these people gave confirmed in every instance the truth of Captain Goram's first account.

Captain Goram who had been sent out a second time was not yet returned; and early on the 4th of August, a French prize was brought in: she had been sent from Louisbourg, and was bound to France; her business was to carry intelligence, and she was taken with her papers.

These gave a certain and a true account, that there were then in the harbour of Louisbourg 29 ships of war, 17 of them of the line, the rest frigates; and that the forces amounted to 4000 regulars, besides the garrison of 3000 before-mention'd.

This changed the face of affairs absolutely; and, with it, changed the measures of the commander. The strength of the enemy rendered the taking of the place impracticable; and the General has been blamed, who therefore declined the undertaking.

Memoirs of the Life and treasonable Practices of Dr. FLORENCE HENSEY, who received Sentence of Death, July 14, 1758

Florence Hensley was born in the county of Kildare in Ireland, from whence he came very young to England, and soon after went over to Holland, and was educated in the university of Leyden; where he studied physick. He afterwards travelled through Switserland, from thence to Italy, from Genoa by sea to Lisbon, and traversed Spain in his way to France, where he lived some time: he had acquired in the course of his travels a competent knowledge of the Italian, Portuguese, Spanish, and French languages.

"During his travels he supported himself in quality of a physician, and came over to England in order to settle here in that character; but his success does not appear to be equal to his hopes, as he had but few patients of consequence; and yet it so happened, that his prescriptions, few as they were, were instrumental in his detection.

"Having continued a correspondence, since his leaving Leyden, with a fellow student who resided at Paris, and had lately got into the secretary of state's office for foreign affairs; Hensley wrote to him, that he should be glad of an opportunity of doing him any service, and executing any commissions he might have in London, to which his correspondent answer'd, 'that he was infinitely obliged to him for the

'service he offer'd, and that if he understood him rightly, their correspondence might be rendered more advantageous to both, by changing their topics from literary to political.' The doctor in a second letter commended his friend's discernment, adding, 'that if he could obtain for him, a suitable recompence, he would endeavour to make his intelligence of the utmost importance.' By the next post, he received an answer containing instructions and directions, and an appointment of 500 livres, (about 25l. sterling) a quarter. His instructions were, to send lists of all his Majesty's ships, in and out of commission, number of men; when they sail'd, the commanders names, from what port, and their destination; the state of our land forces, where quartered or garrisoned. The earliest account of enterprizes against France. Plans of fortified places in England, America, &c. Which intelligence was to be directed to some persons at Cologne, the Hague, and Bern in Switserland, who were to forward his letters from those places to Paris.

"The doctor was not much satisfied with his stipend; he however accepted of it, in hopes by merit to obtain a larger salary. With this view he endeavoured to insinuate himself into the favour of some clerks of the publick offices, in order to an early acquaintance with naval and military affairs; but this not answering his end, he passed his time chiefly in such coffee-houses, as were most likely to furnish intelligence of the kind he wanted; and under the sanction of his character as a physician remained unsuspected. It is confidently asserted, that in a letter dated the 29th of July, he mentioned the resolution taken to attack Rochefort, with which General Mordaunt and Ad. Hawke were at that time unacquainted.

"He never enter'd into any political controversies, but when there was an absolute necessity of his giving his opinion, he always decided in favour of England. This prevented all suspicion, and made those he conversed with more open, looking on him as of a philosophical turn of mind, but no politician.—He continued his correspondence from the beginning of 1756, without any material interruption, writing his intelligence upon the margin of a news-paper; these letters passed unsuspected. At length his employers complain'd of the insignificancy of his intelligence, threatned to discontinue his appointment, and to deduct a guinea for

for every letter that did not contain some advice of importance. This letter which was transmitted from *Paris* to the *Hague*, contained nothing *seemingly* but a few wide lines on trifling complementary subjects. The doctor's answer to this was sent by *Holland* to *Paris*; and appear'd upon examination nothing but an answer to the compliments; but has since been found by the copies he kept by him, to contain a representation of the smallness of his income, &c."

"These wide-wrote letters had their desired effect, by passing unnoticed for some time at the post office; at length, the secretary suspecting there must be something more contain'd than these trifles, held one to the fire; when many lines, wrote with lemon-juice, between the black ones, plainly appear'd.—This letter, which was dated from *Twickenham*, after giving an exact account of the state of our affairs, the condition of our fleet and army, their disposition, how many ships guarded, and how many troops lined the coast of *England*, concluded with asserting, "that the only means of preventing the success of the expedition to *Rockefort*, would be to make a powerful diversion upon the coast of *England*; that by thus attacking us in our very vitals, we might be engaged at home, and so prevented from sending a number of troops abroad sufficient to give them any real annoyance."

The discovery of this letter unravelled the whole mystery, and henceforward all letters directed as before were stopped, and those that came from abroad were intercepted; and *Hensley* was soon detected, though he was directed to under a fictitious name, and his letters appointed to be left at a coffee house. In short, he was waylaid on *Sunday* the 21st of *August* last, coming from the *Spanish* Minister's Chapel in *Soho* Square, by two of his Majesty's messenger's, who followed him to different places, then seiz'd him in *St. Martin's Lane*, and conducted him to one of the messenger's houses in *Ferryman-street*. His lodgings in *Arundel street* were searched, and 29 rough draughts of letters, which had been wrote in lemon-juice, between the black lines; and those he had receiv'd wrote in the same manner: in some of which were complaints of the insignificance of his intelligence, &c. and instructions how to write with greater safety and dispatch, by directing all important letters to his brother who served as chaplain and under secretary to

the *Sp—sh* minister at the *Hague*.

"It appears he gave intelligence of Admiral *Holbourne's* destination to *America*, a few days after the Admiral's instructions were sign'd, and was very minute as to the number of ships and troops on board, with the day of their departure, &c."

"His salary was now raised to 500 livres a month instead of per quarter. But this he did not enjoy long; having received but one month's salary before he was taken into custody. He was committed to *Newgate* the 9th of *March*, 1758, by the Right Hon. the Earl of *Holderneffe*; having made no material defence on his examination. His correspondents signed themselves *La Roche*, and *P. de France*.

"And the 12th of *June* he was conducted from *Newgate* to the court of King's Bench in order to be tried; when he pleaded *not guilty*, and excepted to eleven of the jury before they came to be sworn.

"Upon the trial the identity of his handwriting was the principal point to be proved, which was done by creditable witnesses; namely Mr. *M—d—z*, on whom he had several bills of exchange, Dr. *W—m* of *Westminster*, and several apothecaries, who had received prescriptions from the Doctor, for patients under his care, which they had kept on their files.—A point of law was urged in favour of the prisoner, concerning a flaw in the indictment, wherein the letters were said to be wrote in *London*, and that therefore the indictment could not be laid in *Middlesex*; but; but it appearing that one of them was dated at *Twickenham*, the matter was over-ruled.

"The foreman of the jury having pronounced him guilty of *high-treason*, he was asked by the judge, whether he chose any particular time for receiving sentence, and he desired the *Wednesday* following.—According on *Wednesday*, *June* 14, he was brought to the bar, and there received sentence, "To be drawn on a sledge to *Tyburn*, and there to be hung up by the neck, but cut down before dead, have his bowels taken out, and his heart thrown in his face, and his body quartered."

"He held his handkerchief up to his face while his sentence was read; and being asked if he had any thing to offer in his behalf, he desired a fortnight to prepare for his end, which the court granted; and allowed him till the 12th of *July*, 1758, which is the day appointed for his execution."

E N C O R E, *or*

The Lady Volunteer's Request from the Isle of Wight. May 26th, 1753

What tho' this arm can't wield a sword, Yet let me
 A — n come on board; My voice shall help the loud
 cannons roar, And, one town burnt, I'll cry En-----core.
 And, one town burnt, I'll cry En-----core.

Britain strike home, shall be my song,
 Revenge on France all Europe's wrong;
 Fight fight her fleets and ne'er give o'er
 Till her last ship stops my Encore.

Am I deny'd this just pretence?
 At least I'll try my voice from hence!
 Shake then, proud France, shake through
 ev'ry shore,
 For behold Marlborough comes Encore.

On H O P E.

OUR hopes, like tow'ring Falcons aim
 At objects in an airy height;
 But all the pleasure of the game
 Is afar off to view the flight.
 The worthless prey but only shews
 The joy consisted in the strife;
 Whate'er we take as soon we lose,
 In Homer's riddle and in life.
 So, whilst in fev'rish sleeps we think
 We taste what waking we desire;
 The dream is better than the drink
 Which only feeds the fiery fire.

To the mind's eye things well appear,
 At distance thro' an artful glass,
 Bring but the flatt'ring object near,
 They're all a senseless gloomy mass.

On S L E E P.

SOMNUS, the humble god that dwells
 In cottages, and smoaky cells,
 Hates gilded roofs and beds of down,
 And tho' he fears no Prince's frown
 Flies from the circle of a crown.

}
 Nature,

Nature, alas! why art thou so
Oblig'd unto thy greatest foe?
Sleep that is thy best repast,
Yet of death it bears a taste,
Both, the same thing are at last.

A S O N G.

*Servæ Briseis nixæ colore
Moruit Achillem.*

HOW oft' I have curs'd the sad day
That I join'd at the Lyon my troop,
What a fool to such whims to give way
And run mad for the chamber-maid *Pope*.

They say that my visage looks wan,
Like a mourner I languish and mope,
And I'm reckon'd the most alter'd man
In the world since I saw *Patty Pope*.

To the girls that go gadding, adieu,
Farewell to ye wives that elope,
My heart never meant to be true
'Till 'twas fix'd by my fair *Patty Pope*.

Of *Medicis Venus* I've seen,
Of the *Græcs* the *Vatican* groupe,
Ye loves! how less winning's their mien
Than the air of my sweet *Patty Pope*.

Each blossom that blows on the trees,
Each flow'ret that paints the green slope,
From her smiles stole it's power to please
And it's bloom from the blush of my *Pope*.

I wrote t'other day to a friend,
(Let me hang like a dog in a rope)
Instead of — Yours, — *Jack*, — at the end
If I did not subscribe *Patty Pope*.

Her eyes like *Olympus* are blue,
With *Juno's* her tresses may cope,
The Pencil of *Hudson* ne'er drew
A form so celestial as *Pope*.

She's sure the first toast of the skies
When bumpers of *Nectar* they tope,
For *Venus* had ne'er got the prize
If young *Paris* had seen *Patty Pope*.

Let the prelate who bears my love's name,
In Religion's dark mysteries grope,
His indulgencies all I disclaim
For indulgence to love *Patty Pope*.

Tho' her virtue should bid me despair,
Yet her kindness soft whispers me — hope,
And the Muse whispers louder — ne'er spare
Chaste endeavours to conquer your *Pope*.

See she comes like the *May* full of charms
To crown with possession my hope,
Peace and plenty she brings to my arms,
O! my dear, — my divine *Patty Pope*.

To the beautiful Miss Th—s—n, sent with
a PRIMROSE.

I.

ASK me, for what I send you here
This firstling of the infant year,
And wherefore I should send to you
This primrose all-bepearl'd with dew:
I strait will whisper in your ears,
The sweets of love are wash'd with tears.

II.

Ask me for why this flower's hue,
Is yellow, green, and sickly too:
And wherefore is the stalk so weak,
And always bending doth not break;
I must tell you, these discover
What doubts and fears perplex a lover.

On the late Battle between Prince Ferdinand
of Brunswick's Army, and that of
Count Clermont.

THE valiant Clermont sure the battle
won,
Since he oblig'd great Ferdinand to run.
The matter's plain, so pray suppress your
laughter;
Clermont ran first, and Brunswick's Duke ran
after.

GASCON.

On the first FIT of the GOUT.

OTHOU! to man the earnest of four-
score,
Guest of the rich, unenvy'd by the poor;
Thou that great *Esculapius* dost deride,
And o'er his gallery-pots in triumph ride;
Thou that wast wont to hover near the throne,
And underprop the head that wears the crown:
Thou that dost oft in privy councils wait,
And guard from sleep the drowsy eyes of state;
Thou that upon the bench art mounted high,
And warn'st the judges how they tread awry;
Thou that dost oft from pamper'd prelates toe,
Emphatically urge the pains below;
Thou that art always half the city's grace,
And add'st to solemn noddle solemn pace;
Thou that art us'd to sit on lady's knee,
To feed on jellies, and to drink cold tea;
Thou whose luxurious sense can scarcely bear
The velvet slipper and the feather'd chair;
Whence does this mighty condescension flow,
To visit my poor tabernacle? — Oh!
Her knee indulgent here no lady lends,
To watch thy looks no liv'ry train attends,
No costly jellies, and no chairs of down,
Invite soft slumbers, or the banquet crown.
Yet what I have for solace or for state,
I give, and envy for thy sake the great.

Jove.

Jove, who vouchsaf'd in antient times, 'tis
said,

At poor *Philemon's* cot to take a bed ;
Pleas'd with the mean, but hospitable feast,
First bad him ask, and granted his request —
Oh ! then (for thou art of the race divine,
Jegot on *Venus* by the *God of Wine*)
Since, not incognito thy visit paid,
I meet thee, conscious of my wants, dismay'd,
Do thou to entertain thee give me *store*,
Or with thy presence honour me no more.

A VIEW of RURAL HAPPINESS.

HOW happy seems that rustic boy,
Who playing keeps the kine ?
Pleasure is all his sweet employ,
Nor cares his minutes join.

His cattle little watching need,
Tame feeding all the day :
A roving glance is all his heed,
And then again to play.

He runs to waters amber-clear.
To slack his thirsty heat,
While hunger makes his homely cheer
Out-vie a lordly treat.

The sighing breeze, the gurgling rill
(By sunny walk or bower)
His ear all nature's concerts fill ;
Her sweets charm ev'ry pow'r.

He casts for fish the guileful hook,
And whistles as it floats :
Patience sits smiling in his look,
Delighted with the notes.

And now he makes spring-verdant flutes
Of homely nettles pale ;
And saunters, follow'd by the brutes,
Shrill piping thro' the vale.

And now on turfy beds he lies,
Cool-roof'd from *Phœbus' beam*,
Birds sing, streams purl, he shuts his eyes,
And tastes a honey-dream,

If Angels ever leave the skies,
The innocent to keep,
No doubt they hover where he lies,
To bless his gentle sleep.

To Mr. WINTER, Agent to General Her-
bert's Regiment of Dragoon-Guards.

By S. DUCK, Chaplain to the Regiment.

I.

AT length the tedious Winter's fled,
No vapours noxious influence shed,

Nor fleecy shows descend :
No more the chilling frost detains
The captive streams in chrystal chains,
Nor winds the welkin rend.

II.

But *Phœbus*, kindly warm, displays
On teeming earth his genial rays
To fertilize her womb ;
Soft rains, and zephir's gentle breeze,
Unbind the glebe, awake the trees,
And call forth all their bloom.

III.

New vigour animates the soil,
The fields rejoice, the meadows smile,
Adorn'd with vivid green :
Ten thousand fragrant flowers arise,
That, vary'd with ten thousand dyes,
Diversify the scene.

IV.

See, bending cowslips dropp'd with gold,
And crimson pinks their leaves unfold,
Jonquils and lilies fair ;
Which breathe their balmy essence round,
And while their colours paint the ground,
Their sweets perfume the air.

V.

Nature has cloath'd the hawthorn bush
(Where sings the wildly-warbling thrush)
In robes of flow'ry May :
While flaunting honeysuckles twine
Round bridal elms their amorous vine,
Luxuriant, sweet, and gay.

VI.

Then quit the smoaky town, my friend,
Where busy, bustling crowds contend
For honours, fame, or gold ;
Enjoy the rural scene a-while,
See how the vernal beauties smile,
Much better seen than told.

VII.

We'll visit *Southcote's* fragrant shade,
Where art and nature's happy aid
Harmoniously combine :
Or *Ligonier's* delightful seat,
Or friendly *Spence's* sweet retreat,
And then with pleasure dine.

VIII.

My pars'nage shall afford us meat,
A little, homely, wholesome treat,
Proportion'd to my wealth :
Where no intemperance shall be found,
And not a bumper push'd around,
Except to *Herbert's* health.

HISTORICAL MEMOIRS.

(Continued from p. 233. vol. III.)

ON the 31st of May, the *Prussian* troops under the command of Marshal *Keith*, having finished their first parallel against *Olmütz*, began to fire against the town, which they continued with great vigour. Between the fourth and fifth of June, in the night, General *Marshall*, the governor of *Olmütz*, made a sally, the *Prussian* accounts say, with little success; but those of the *Austrians* relate, that he entirely ruined the batteries of the besiegers, nailed up eleven pieces of cannon, and carried two others into the place, and that 800 of the *Prussians* were killed and taken prisoners. Notwithstanding this *Austrian* intelligence, advices from general *York*, dispatched from *Breslau*, assure, that the siege was carried on with great vigour, that the besiegers had received a supply of 9000 waggons with ammunition, provision, and military stores, and that it was expected the *Prussians* would be in possession of the town by the end of the month of June. The garrison is said to be composed of seven battalions of the imperial troops, 2000 croats; 200 hussars, and 150 dragoons, exclusive of a detachment of auxiliary troops of *Bavaria*, amounting to 1500 men; making in the whole about 6000 men, commanded by four general officers. They have plenty of provisions in the garrison, though there is a great scarcity in the adjoining country.

General *Haddick*, who commands a body of *Austrian* troops upon the frontiers of *Bohemia*, on the 6th of June detached eight battalions and some hussars with orders to enter into *Saxony* by *Altenberg* and *Dippoldswalde*. His design in this was to have surprised the town of *Pirna*, where he knew there were only two *Prussian* battalions left in garrison; but the officer of the garrison having secret intelligence of the design, took such measures as defeated the execution of it; and the *Austrians* finding their project was discovered, retreated as fast as possible to the frontiers of *Bohemia*.

The latest accounts from *Moravia* say, that the body of troops the king of *Prussia* is at the head of, was in the neighbourhood of *Kosteletz*, and the rest of the

Prussian army extended from *Littau* to *Potsnitz*: that Marshal *Daun*'s quarters were still at *Gezwitz*, and the *Austrian* generals *Hatfch*, *Jahnees*, *Laudohn*, and *de Ville* were encamped in different places, all in the circle of *Olmütz*, where it is impossible they could long subsist.

According to accounts from *Berlin*, they entertain favourable hopes of a peace, being informed, that the Baron *de Knorr*, an *Austrian* nobleman, and another minister from the court of *Vienna* are gone for that purpose to wait on the King in *Moravia*; and that there is a great likelihood their negotiation will succeed. From *Bremen* they write to the same effect; adding, that his *Prussian* majesty has given orders to discontinue the siege of *Olmütz*, on account of the depending negotiation.

As to the *Russians*, they still continue inactive; and the court of *Vienna* complains, that they are wasting precious time in fruitless negotiations with the *Dantzickers*. In short, the empress Queen has dispatched a courier to the court of *Petersburgh*, to demand a categorical answer from the empress, whether she will in earnest interest herself in, and support the houses of *Austria* and *Saxony* or not.

The army in *Westphalia* under the command of Prince *Ferdinand of Brunswick*, has been very active since our last mention of them, as will appear from the following relations, which are the substance of such accounts only as have been published by authority.

The first was dispatched from *Cleves*, and dated June 2, informing, that, in the night between the 26th and 27th of May, Prince *Ferdinand* caused the troops which were encamped at *Notteln* to remove to *Coesfeld*, to join those which were there before, as well as the different regiments which were come thither from *Dulmen*. The rest of the army marched some hours sooner, from *Notteln* for *Dulmen*, where the head-quarters were fixed in the morning of the 27th. A detachment of several battalions and squadrons, as well as of *Scheither*'s light troops and *Lukner*'s hussars, assembled on the 26th, at *Dorsten*, and

its neighbourhood, under Major Gen. *Wangenheim*. The duke had charged him with the dispositions to be made for the passage of the *Roer*, with orders to advance himself to the gates of *Dusseldorf*, and to cause the corps under the command of *Scheith*, to pass the *Rhine* at *Dussbourg*. This passage was executed in the night between the 29th and 30th, with such success, that *Scheith* having attacked, with bayonets fixed, the three battallions of *French*, that opposed him, defeated them; and took five pieces of cannon out of eight which they had. He had but two men wounded in the passage, and not one either killed or wounded during the action. About Five o'clock in the afternoon of the 31st, the whole army was in motion to cross the *Rhine*; the advanced guard went on as far as *Lobit*. The duke's design was to pass the river in the night; but an unforeseen accident broke all the measures which had been taken for that purpose; and his serene highness was obliged to march the troops back again in the night to *Nedderelte*. The 1st of *June* was employed in removing the obstacles that had occurred; and, in the following night the passage was again attempted, and executed with all possible success, near *Herven*.

The hussars, with a detachment of grenadiers, a regiment of dragoons, and twelve battallions passed, in flat-bottomed boats on the second of *June* on the other side of the river. During this time workmen were employed about the bridge, which however was not compleated till four this morning. The remainder of the cavalry and infantry passed immediately, and marched towards *Cleves*.

The hussars, supported by the volunteers, surprized at first some patrols, and defeated the cavalry that shewed themselves, and took a pair of kettle-drums and standard from the regiment of *Bellefond*. This country is entirely divided into dykes, so that it is as easy to dispute the ground, as it is difficult to advance. The enemy, sensible of this advantage, advanced with 1800 foot to stop the head of our van guard, and fired some pieces of cannon upon them, which however hurt nobody. But a detachment of 20 men, having found means

to slip along a dyke, and get possession of a house which the *French* had, in part, passed, fired upon them; which had such an effect, that they retired immediately. Every thing else, that happened, even to the gates of *Cleves*, only relates to the hussars; and they have only seven men wounded. They have found an hospital at *Cleves*.

The allied army attacked *Kaiserfworth* the night between the 30th and 31st, and carried it, after having killed or taken prisoners the greatest part of the garrison; the rest saved themselves by crossing the river.

Since the above operations advices have been received from Prince *Ferdinand* of *Brunswick*, dated the 23d of *June*, containing an account, 'That the same day his highness had gained a complete victory over the *French*. The action began about one in the afternoon, and lasted above six hours; when the *French* were obliged to retreat in confusion towards *Nays* and *Cologne*. The loss in P. *Ferdinand's* army is 12 or 1300 killed and wounded; and his Highness, as well as the hereditary Prince of *Brunswick*, and the other general officers were well. The King's infantry encamped on the field of battle after the action; and all the horse and light troops were sent out in pursuit of the enemy, whose communication with *Ruremonde* and the *Lower Maese* is entirely cut off. The *French* themselves commend the conduct of Prince *Ferdinand*, and the bravery of his troops, and confess their own loss to be near 8000 killed and wounded. They say that the *Swiss* regiment of *Lochman* had not above 150 men left of the whole corps, and by four in the afternoon they had lost 25 officers. Count *Gisors* is dangerously wounded, and not an officer in his regiment has escaped unhurt.

Such was the end of this action, which cost the King's army between 12, and 1300 men, killed and wounded.

The trophies we gained were two kettle-drums, five standards, two pair of colours, and eight pieces of cannon.

The light troops were sent to harass the enemy's retreat; and at nine in the evening all our three different corps joined each other in the field from whence the enemy had been driven, and remained there the night under arms.

Chronological Diary, for 1758.

THURSDAY, June 1.

Lord Loudon is arrived at Portsmouth in the Hampshire man of war. She sailed from New-York the 3d of May; and the same day they left that place the transports sailed to Halifax, to join Admiral Boscawen, who is safe arrived there.

A Court of Common Council was held at Guildhall, when a motion was made by John Patterson, Esq; that all the fines which shall hereafter be paid for not serving the office of Sheriff (after payment of such expences as have been already incurred upon the Mansion-house account) be appropriated towards building a bridge from Blackfriars to the opposite shore; which was opposed by George Wylde, Esq; and, after some debate, the question being put, and the Lord Mayor declared, upon viewing the hands, that the question was carried; but a division being demanded, and the Tellers appointed, there appeared

For the Question.	Against the Question.
Aldermen	9
Commoners	98
107	67

Majority for the Question 40.

The Aldermen that voted on this occasion were

For the Question.	Against the Question.
Sir Robert Ladbroke	John Blachford, Esq.
Robert Alsop, Esq.	Francis Cokayne, Esq.
Marthe Dickinson, Esq.	Sir Crisp Gascoyne.
Sir Richard Glyn.	Mat. Blakiston, Esq.
Sir Samuel Fludyer.	Robert Scott, Esq.
Wm. Alexander, Esq.	Wm. Stephenson, Esq.
William Bridgen, Esq;	Robert Kite, Esq.
Mr. Sheriff Nelson.	
Mr. Sheriff Gosling.	

Sir John Barnard and Mr. Alderman Chitty were present, but declined voting.

FRIDAY 2.

Information having been this day given to his Majesty in council that the English privateers, cruising in the Mediterranean, visit many neutral ships bound from the Levant and Smyrna, where the plague now rages; an order was made, that all privateers, and all persons, goods, and merchandizes, on board the same, now arrived, or that shall hereafter arrive, in any port of this kingdom, or of the isles of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, Sark,

or Man, from the Mediterranean, do make their quarantine for 40 days, and strictly conform themselves in all respects, to the regulations required to be observed by ships coming from Smyrna, &c.

The Judges chose their circuits for the summer assizes, viz.

Northern, Lord Mansfield, and Baron Smyth.

Norfolk, L. C. J. Willes, Mr. Justice Bathurst.

Home, L. C. B. Parker, Mr. Justice Denison.

Oxford, Mr. Justice Clive, Mr. Justice Wilmot.

Midland, Baron Legge, Baron Adams.

Western, Mr. Justice Foster, Mr. Justice Noel.

SATURDAY 3.

The upright ladders, which were set up in 1756 at Comb-gate and Richmond-hill in Surry, to go a-cross Richmond-park, were taken down; and very handsome and commodious steps and gates were put up in their room.

MONDAY, 5.

There was a great Court at Leicester-House, to compliment the Royal Family on his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales's birth-day.

An order has been made to prepare a list against the next Session of Parliament, of the number of men taken into his Majesty's Navy, to serve as able bodied or ordinary seamen, or as landmen, exclusive of marines, from Christmas 1754 to Christmas 1757, distinguishing how many were volunteers, and how many pressed; and also how many deserted, how many discharged, and how many died; whether on board, in the hospitals, sick quarters, or in other places; distinguishing the slain, those who died of wounds, and the drowned. Also an account of the pressed men from homeward-bound merchant ships: and lists of the names of every ship in the merchants service belonging to Great Britain, from Christmas 1754 to Christmas 1757, setting forth the burthen of each ship, the port she came from, and whence re-reported. And also an account of all the expences occasioned by the pressing of men into the King's service, during the said period; and the number of men and vessels employed in that service.

WED-

WEDNESDAY 7.

The following Acts were passed by Commission viz.

An Act for granting several rates and duties upon offices and pensions, upon houses and windows, and for raising five millions by annuities, and lottery, to be charged upon the land duties.

An Act for applying a sum of money for rebuilding London-Bridge, and for rendering more effectual an Act of the 29th of his present Majesty, to improve, widen, and enlarge the passage over and through London-Bridge.

An Act to render more effectual an Act, made in the 25th of his present Majesty, for annexing certain forfeited-estates in Scotland to the Crown unalienably, and for making satisfaction to the lawful creditors thereupon, and to establish a method for managing the same, and applying the rents and profits for the better civilizing and improving the Highlands of Scotland.

An Act for the encouragement of Seamen employed in the Royal navy, and for establishing a regular method for the punctual, and certain payment of their wages, and for enabling them more easily and readily to remit the same for the support of their wives and families, and for preventing frauds and abuses attending such payments.

An Act for further explaining the laws touching the Electors of Knights of the Shire for England.

An Act to amend an Act of K. William and Q. Mary, for the better settlement of the poor, so far as relates to apprentices gaining a settlement by indenture; and to empower Justices to determine differences between masters and servants, in husbandry, touching their wages, for less than a year.

An Act for allowing further time for inrollment of deeds and wills, by Papists, and for relief of protestant purchasers.

An Act for allowing further time for Commissioners, for putting in execution certain Acts made in the last Session of Parliament.

An Act to explain an Act of the 29th of his present Majesty, for appointing a sufficient number of Constables for Westminster.

An Act to encourage the growth of Madder, by ascertaining the tythe thereof.

An Act for the encouragement of the exportation of culm to Lisbon.

An Act for the recovery of small debts, in the west division of Brixton, in Surry.

An Act for the recovery of small debts, in Great Yarmouth.

An Act for establishing a free market for corn and grain within Westminster.

An Act for draining of Fen Lands, in Chatteries and Doddington, in Ely.

An Act for draining Fen Lands in Ely, between the Cam and Mildenhall rivers; the Governors, &c. of the company of Confer-

vators of Bedford Level, to sell Invested lands.

An Act for rendering more effectual the Acts passed for the erecting of Hospitals and Workhouses, for the better employing and maintaining the poor in Bristol.

An Act for building a Bridge cross the Trent, at Wilden Ferry.

An Act for repairing the roads from Bake-well to Workop in Nottinghamshire.

An Act for repairing the roads from Birmingham to Edghill, in Warwickshire.

An Act for repairing the roads from Leeds to Sheffield.

An Act for enlarging of two acts of parliament, for amending the several roads leading from the city of Bristol.

An Act for widening the road from Cirencester, to Cricklade, in Wilts.

An Act for widening several roads leading from the Welch Gate and Cotton Mill, in Shrewsbury.

An Act for repairing the roads from the town of Bishop's Waltham, in Southampton, to Odiham in the said county.

An Act for widening the roads leading from Christian Malford-Bridge, in Wilts, to Lyddenton-Wall in the said county.

An Act for repairing the roads from Stockbridge, to the city of Winchester, and from the said city to Bar-gate, in the town of Southampton.

An Act for amending the road leading from Pengate in Wilts, to Latchet's-Bridge, and from Market Lavington Down, to Dewy's Water, and from Boleborough to Studley-Lane end; and also the road leading from Yarnbrook to Melkham in Wilts.

An Act for repairing the roads from Chawton, in the county of Southampton, to the east end of Sherrill Heath, in the said county.

An Act for repairing the roads from Tetbury to the turnpike-road from Cirencester to Bath; and from Bouldon Sleight, to the end of a lane, near Tiltup's Inn; and from the Market-house in Tetbury, to the turnpike road on Minchinhampton Common; and from the road in Minchinhampton Field, to the turnpike road from Cirencester to Stroud; and from the said turnpike road to Tayloe's Mill-pond, and through Hide to the bottom of the Bourne Hill, in Gloucestershire.

An Act for repairing the roads from Little Sheffield, in York, to Buxton in Derby.

An Act for making more effectual four Acts, for repairing the highways from old Stratford in Northampton, to Dunchurch in Warwickshire.

An Act for extending the navigation of the River Calder, and for making navigable the River Hebble, from Brooksmouth to Salter Hebble Bridge in Yorkshire.

An Act for regulating, &c. the Oyster-fishery in the River Colne.

MONDAY 12.

This morning about ten o'clock, Florence Hansey, M. D. was brought from Newgate to the Bar of the Court of King's-bench, in Westminster-hall, to take his trial upon an indictment by the Crown for High Treason, before the Lord Chief Justice Mansfield, and Judges Dennison, Foster, and Wilmot: The trial ended at half an hour after eight; when the jury, after staying about half an hour, brought him in guilty: The Council for the Crown were the Attorney and Solicitor-General, Sir Richard Lloyd, Mr. Norton, Mr. Parratt, Mr. Gould, and Mr. Serjeant Pool. The Counsel for the prisoner were Mr. Moreton, and the Hon. Mr. Howard. See p. 275.

SATURDAY 17.

Came on in the Court of King's-Bench in Westminster-Hall, before the Lord Chief Justice Mansfield, the trial on an information against Dr. Shebbeare, for writing a pamphlet called a Seventh Letter to the people of England; when after a short hearing he was found guilty.

Admiralty-Office, June 17.

Late on Thursday night arrived Captain Fraine of the Speedwell sloop, with letters from the Duke of Marlborough, dated at Cancele the 12th instant, giving an account, that the troops, under his Grace's command, had burnt many of the naval stores, one man of war of 50 guns, one of 36, all the privateers, some of 30, several of 20 and 18 guns, and in the whole, upwards of an hundred ships, notwithstanding they were under the cannon of St. Malo's; but finding it impracticable to attack that place, and receiving intelligence of troops being on their march from all sides, his Grace thought it necessary to march back to Cancele. Commodore Howe had made so good a disposition of the boats and transports, that four brigades, and ten companies of Grenadiers, were re-imbarked in less than seven hours, the enemy not having attempted to attack them; and on the 12th, all the troops were on board, waiting to take advantage of the first wind, to pursue the farther objects of his Majesty's instructions. See p. 272. and the PLATE prefixed to this NUMBER.

TUESDAY 20.

The Hon. House of Commons resolved, that an humble address should be presented to his Majesty (by such Members of that House as are of the Privy Council) to represent, That the salaries of most of the Judges in his Majesty's superior Courts of Justice in this Kingdom, are inadequate to the dignity and importance of their offices; and therefore to beseech his Majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to advance any sum not exceeding 11 450 l. to be applied in augmentation of the salaries of such Judges, and in such proportions as his Majesty should think fit, for the present year; and to assure his Majesty that that House would make good the same to his Majesty.

THURSDAY 22.

The following Acts were passed by Commission, viz.

An Act for granting to his Majesty certain sums of money out of the sinking fund, for the service of the year 1758.

An Act for enabling his Majesty to raise the sum of 800,000l. for the uses and purposes therein mentioned.

An Act for repealing the duty on silver plate.

An Act for applying the money granted by Parliament towards defraying the charge of pay and cloathing for the Militia for the year 1758, and for defraying the expences incurred on the account of the Militia, in the year 1757.

An Act for the due making of bread, and to regulate the price and assize thereof, and to punish persons who shall adulterate meal, flower, or bread. See p. 269.

An Act to permit the importation of salted beef, pork, and butter from Ireland, for a limited time.

An Act for repealing an act made in the 25th year of his present Majesty, to restrain the making insurances on foreign ships bound to and from the East-Indies.

An Act for relief of the coal-heavers working on the river Thames.

An Act for applying a sum of money towards carrying on the works for fortifying and securing the harbour of Milford in the county of Pembroke.

An Act to render more effectual an act for inclosing part of any common for planting and preserving trees fit for timber or underwood, and for more effectually preventing the unlawful destruction of trees.

An Act to ascertain the weight of trusses of straw, and to punish deceits in the sale of hay and straw in trusses in London, and within the distance of thirty miles thereof.

And to several other public and private bills.

After a Speech to both Houses, See p. 262. A commission was read for proroguing the Parliament to the third day of August next.

The Faulkner packet boat is arrived at Falmouth in fifty-two days from Jamaica with the mail, and brings advice, that twenty sail of Dutch vessels are taken and carried into Jamaica, by the men of war and privateers upon that station.

It is assured that orders are sent to the West-Indies, to seize all French property that shall be found in Dutch-bottoms.

FRIDAY 23.

The Lords of the Treasury granted a licence for the immediate importation of 300,000 wt. of bohea tea, on account of the great advance on that article.

We are assured, that there had appeared for some mornings, between the hours of one and two, a Comet in the N. N. E. in the Constellation of Auriga, low in the horizon. It was

was first seen on Tuesday, by a Gentleman who took the earliest opportunity of intimating it to those who hold the highest rank in the astronomical world. It was then a small obscure star, faintly seen through the light of the dawn, with a tail directed towards the Zenith. The strength of the twilight prevented the discerning any star nearer it than Capella; but it seemed, by the globe, to be about the place of the star marked in Bayer's catalogue χ . A reflecting telescope somewhat magnified it, but made it more hazy. It was seen a second time on this morning, when it seemed to have moved about six deg. towards the star μ ; but was with great difficulty discernible by the naked eye.

SATURDAY, 24.

The Dorsetshire man of war, with the Henry Scarborough, and Kent transports, with four companies of Col. Talbot's regiment on board for Senegal, sailed from St. Helen's.

SUNDAY 25.

His Majesty appeared at his chapel at Kensington, in a much better state of health (his great age considered) than could be reasonably expected. — May it long continue!

Ships taken by the FRENCH.

THE Fleming, Nichols, from St. Kitt's to Antigua; — Maclean, from Philadelphia for ditto; Hope, Rogers, from Surinam for Rhode Island; John and Charles, Jenkins, from St. Martin's for Barbadoes; Friendship, Baker, from Virginia for St. Kitt's; Mary, Wapshut, from London for ditto; Andrew, Grey, from Antigua for Barbadoes; — Gallaspe, from Boston for St. Kitt's; Cumming, Burke, from Providence for Barbadoes; Charity, Jones, from Newhaven for Spanish Town; Hannah and Molly, Shores, from Montserrat; Fanny, Hazlewood, from London, for Antigua; Anson, Jones, from Bristol, for St. Croix; Hazard, Warner, from Piscatawa for Antigua.

The Anson, Jones, from Bristol for Santa Cruz.

The Liberty and Property, Egar, from Barbadoes, into Guardaloupe.

The Little Jenny, Nash, from Bristol to Jamaica.

The Lucretia, Merchant, from London to Antigua.

The Brothers, Welch, from Philadelphia to Nevis.

The Africa, Carpenter, from Africa to Rhode Island, into Guardaloupe.

The Fox, Rowland, from Pool to St. Kitt's, into Martinico.

The Minerva, Farewell, from Corke to Newfoundland.

The Centurion, Lithgow, from St. Kitt's into Guardaloupe.

The Happy Return, Le Geypt, into Havre.

The Polly, Whitfield, of Dartmouth.

The Weazel privateer, Capt. Lachur, of Guernsey, into Dunkirk.

The Enterprize privateer, Captain Lewis of Bristol, into Toulon.

The Jane, Slone, from Corke for Antigua; ransomed for 400 guineas.

The Success, Clare, into Guardaloupe.

The Lasse of Liverpool is carried into Bayonne; her cargo consists of 296 hog-sheads of sugar, 12 chests of rum, 18 barrels of indigo, and 184,000 livres in specie.

Ships taken by the ENGLISH.

THE Galant, from Bourdeaux to Quebeck, laden with flour, &c. by the Anson and Constantine Privateers of Bristol.

A large Dutch ship laden with provisions and stores from Bourdeaux, is sent into Bristol by the Penelope privateer.

The Veteran privateer of London, Capt. Talbot, has taken the Young Pierre, of Bourdeaux, laden with wine and brandy, and brought her into Cork.

The St. Andrew privateer of Bristol, has taken the L'Hanner of Dunkirk, laded with salt.

A French schooner with sugar, is taken by the Fame and Minerva privateers, into Jersey.

The St. Andrew privateer, Capt. Olave, sent into Cork a large French ship of 400 tons from Bourdeaux to Canada.

The Lockhart privateer of Bristol, has sent in there, a Dutch ship laden with brandy from one port of France to another.

A rich Dutch ship, outward bound, is taken by the Prince of Orange privateer, into New-York.

The Europa, Darby, has taken a ship of 300 tons, bound to Canada, which ship she parted with off Ilfracombe.

The Fortuna, from St. Sebastians to Dublin, into Londonderry.

The Experiment man of war has taken five ships off Cape St. Vincent.

The Volunteer privateer, Capt. Kent, has taken three rich Turkey ships and carried them into Gibraltar.

Two French prizes are carried into Leghorn by the Rainbow man of war, one from Antibes and one from the coast of Barbary.

A French ship, from Smyrna to Marseilles, is taken by the Mars privateer, Capt. Oliver, of Bristol, and carried into Zant.

A vessel from Cagliari to Marseilles, is taken by the Deal-castle, Harman, a Letter of marque, and carried into Leghorn.

A French ship with stores for Canada, is taken by the Charming Nancy privateer, Capt. Snow, and carried into Jersey.

The Antigua privateer, Capt. Codrington, has taken a French privateer of 12 guns and 160 men, and carried her into Antigua.

The Surprize privateer of Guernsey has taken the Joseph from Bourdeaux, laden with wine,

wine, brandy, &c. and brought her into Penzance.

The Endraught and the Princess Caroline, both from St. Eustatia for Amsterdam, are taken by the Spy privateer and carried into Liverpool.

A Dutch ship of 400 tons, from Bourdeaux for Cape Francois, is taken by the Weazel sloop of war, and carried into Antigua. The letters found on board her mention forty more under Dutch colours bound for Cape Francois.

A Dutch snow with soap, oil, &c. bound from Marseilles to Nantz, is sent in Gibraltar by admiral Saunder's Squadron.

The Nostra Signora Del Pillar, Pedro Fonts from Bourdeaux to Dublin, is taken by a Guernsey privateer.

The Liverpool privateer, Capt. Hutchinson, has taken a French privateer of 200 men, and carried her into Cagliari.

The Prince William, from St. Eustatia, is sent into Liverpool by the Ellen, Kirby, a letter of marque ship, bound to Jamaica.

From *Albany* in *America* we learn, that the brave Major Rogers marched from fort *Edward* the 10th of *March*, with 180 men, and on the 13th following, five miles west of *Ticonderoga*, was attacked by 300 of the enemy, mostly savages. Our people soon killed 40 of them, the greatest part *Indians*, and obliged the rest to retire; but the *French* being reinforced from their fort, attacked the Major a second time, and were bravely repulsed; but numbers increasing upon our people, they were obliged at last to give way, lest they should be surrounded by the enemy, who were 700 strong; leaving behind them Capt. *Bulkley*, Lieutenants *Moore* and *Pottinger*, Ensigns *Ross*, *McDaniel*, *Campbell* and *White*, all of the rangers, killed; Ensign *Belford*, and three volunteers, of the regulars, killed; Lieutenant *Philips*, Capt. *Pringle*, Lieut. *Roach*, and one volunteer, taken prisoners; in the whole about 137 men. Majors *Rogers*, Lieut. *Crofton*, and Ensign *Watts*, are returned. The engagement lasted from three o'clock p. m. till half an hour after four.

According to Letters from *North-America*, dated the 14th of *May*, Admiral *Boscawen* had sailed from *Hallifax* to *Cape Breton* about the 7th of that month, having under his convoy near 300 transports; that he had dispatched a 20 gun ship to inspect into *Louisbourg* harbour. That Sir *Charles Hardy* had taken a *French* ship of war, and several transports under convoy. And not a ship had got into *Louisbourg* this year.

BIRTHS.

The Lady of the Right hon. the Lord Advocate of Scotland, of a son.

The Lady of Cesar Hawkins, esq; of Pall Mall, serjeant surgeon to his majesty, of a son,

The countess of Dalkeith of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Thomas Rogers, esq; of Highgate, to miss Polly Reeves of Islington.

John Suffield Brown, esq; to miss Anna Maria Elson, grand daughter of Sir John Suffield.

Thomas Buck, esq; to miss Anna Maria Sibthorp, of South Audley-street.

Geo. Hankings, esq; of Winterborn, to miss Polly Branswell, of Cheltenham.

Charles Horsley Watson, esq; of Hull, to miss Fanny Booth.

John Hebden, esq; at Scarborough to miss Maling.

Robert Vyner, esq; knight of the shire for Lincoln, to Mrs. Lepiore.

The Rev. Mr. Greenhill, of Croydon to miss Noble.

The Rev. Mr. Smyth, of Hammer Smith, miss Sally Gee.

Capt. Warren, to miss Revel, a fortune of 200,000l.

Charles Lowman, of Stevenage, esq; to miss Mira Jackson, of Hatfield.

John Small, jun. esq; of Clapham, to miss Roberts of Nine Elms.

Eleazor Salomons, esq; to miss Salomons of Streatham.

William Crofts, esq; of Ashton in Somersetshire, to miss Simson, of College-green, Bristol.

Capt. William Trantar, of Howard's regiment, to miss Sophia Lenham, of Mortlake.

DEATHS.

Robert Lant, esq; at Putney.

Peter Esdale, Esq; at Stoke Newington.

Simon Kirkman, esq; at Highgate.

Richard Acklom, esq; at Bawtry in Yorksh.

James Aldrige, esq; of Streatham.

Charles Leathan, esq; formerly page to queen Anne.

Hon. Charles Boyle Walsingham esq;

Capt. Rycant, of Greenwich.

William Collier, esq; at Bath, left 100l. to the Foundling hospital,

Major General Lambton.

John Rowley, esq; at Saffron Walden Essex.

Charles Kimberley, esq; of Gainborough, Lincolnshire.

Thomas Spooner, esq; near Braintree Essex.

The Right hon. Lady Ross, widow of George Lord Ross.

Richard

Richard Dowdeswell, esq; one of the commissioners of excise in Scotland.

Edward Smith, esq; at Wrexham, Denbighshire, collector of the excise.

Theophilus Grampond, esq; near Sanbach in Cheshire.

William Gollop, esq; commissioner of the hackney coach office.

Mr. John Hanbury, at Coggeshal Essex.

Hon. Mrs. Catharine Southcote, at Carnbray in Flanders, one of the daughters of the late Lord Widdrington, and relict of Edmund Southcote, of Blyth-borough Lincolnshire.

Francis Duffield, esq; at Medmenham in Bucks.

James Golds, esq; of Comb-Marton, Devonshire.

The Rev. Dr. Bristowe, rector of Allhallows Staining in London.

The Rev. Mr. Copeman, rector of Brissingham, Norfolk.

The Rev. Mr. Knights, Vicar of Buxton, Norfolk.

Dr. Martin, a physician at Edinburgh.

The Right hon. the countess of Shaftsbury, at Petersham.

Michael Alcock, esq; oldest capt. in Effingham's regiment, of a hurt he received at the late siege of Minorca.

Capt. Brown, a commander in the West India trade.

BANKRUPTS.

John Robson, of Chertsey Surry, Grocer.
Edward Dobson, of Fleet-street, London, goldsmith.

Simon Frument, of Stratford Essex, farrier.

Samuel White, of Almsford in Somersetshire dealer and chapman.

John Griffiths, of St. Martin in the Fields Middlesex, chymist.

John Welch of Bristol, coachmaker.

Thomas Blackey of Malham in York, dealer in sheep.

William Kiteatt, of Bristol, haberdasher.

Gilbert Williamson of Fording Bridge, Mercer.

Alexander Jacobs of Dukes Place, London chapman.

Gilbert Walker of Market Raifon, Lincolnshire, shopkeeper.

John Lee of London, broker.

William Tucker of New Windfor, butcher.

Thomas Cottle, of Trowbridge, in the county of Wilts, clothier.

Arthur Beardley and Francis Beardley, of the town of Nottingham, hosiers.

Thomas Philips, of Deptford, Kent, carpenter.

James Salusbury, of Liverpool grocer.

Thomas Gaulter, of Liverpool, cooper and cornfactor.

A List of New BOOKS.

AVON, a Poem. Doddsley. Price 3s.
Extract out of Pausanias, of the Statues, &c. of Greece. Shropshire. 4s.

Treatise on Fevers, by Ball. Scott. 4s.

On Employment of Time. Ruffel. 2s.

History of London-bridge. Cooper. 1s. 6d.

Sermon by Dr. Chauncy. Whiston. 6d.

Remarks on Douglas's Treatise on the Hydrocele. Marks.

The Insolvent, or Filial Piety. Reeve. 1s. 6d.

Treatise on Employment of the poor, by Bailey. Doddsley. 2s.

Second vol. of Abridgment of Equity. Waller.

Albinus's anatomical Tables. Knapton.

Explanatory Defence of the Estimate of the Manners of the Times. Davis. See p. 249.

The People's Duty when the Host is gone forth. A Sermon, by the Rev. Mr. Dodd. Faden. 6d.

Sermons on the principal Evidences in Favour of the Christian Religion. By John Hodge. Buckland. 5s.

Truth, a Vision, by Mr. Lockman. Doddsley. 6d.

The Case of the Royal Martyr in two vols. Richardson. 6s.

Remarks on Hume's Essays. Cooper. 1s.

Philosophical Transactions, vol. 50. Davis. 10s. 6d.

Proposal for Prostitutes, by Welch. Henderson. 1s. See p. 254.

The Posthumous Works of Dr. Parnell. Johnston. 4s.

Ornamental Architecture, by Charles Over. 7s. bound. Sayer.

Letters to the King of Prussia. Hooper. 1s. 6d.

The Life of William of Wickham, by Dr. Lowth. Millar. 5s.

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Four Essays on the English Language. Ward. 3s.

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The Prussian Campaign, by Mr. Dobson. Manby. 1s.

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The antient Dialogue, concerning the Exchequer. Worrall. 8s.

The Patriot Enterprize, by Jones. Cooper. 6d.

Plan of St. Malo, by Rocque.

Discourses on the Miracles and Parables, in four vols. 8vo by the Rev. Mr. Dodd. Faden and Dilly.

EACH DAY'S Price of STOCKS in JUNE, 1758.

Days	BANK Stock.	India. Stock.	South Sea Stock.	South Sea Annuity	new reduced	Cents.	1720.	India An. per Cent.	Bank. An. 1751	Bank Ann. 1758	B. Cir. pre. L. s. d.	Ind Bonds pre. 57s a	Lott Tick. prem. 41s a 42
1	121 1/2	147 1/2	107 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	4 10 0	Do.	Do.
2	121 1/2	147 1/2	107 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	Do.	Do.	Do.
3	121 1/2	147 1/2	107 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	Do.	Do.	Do.
4	Sunday												
5	122	147 1/2	107 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	Do.	Do.	Do.
6	122	147 1/2	107 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	Do.	Do.	Do.
7	122	147 1/2	107 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	Do.	Do.	Do.
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25	Sunday												
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